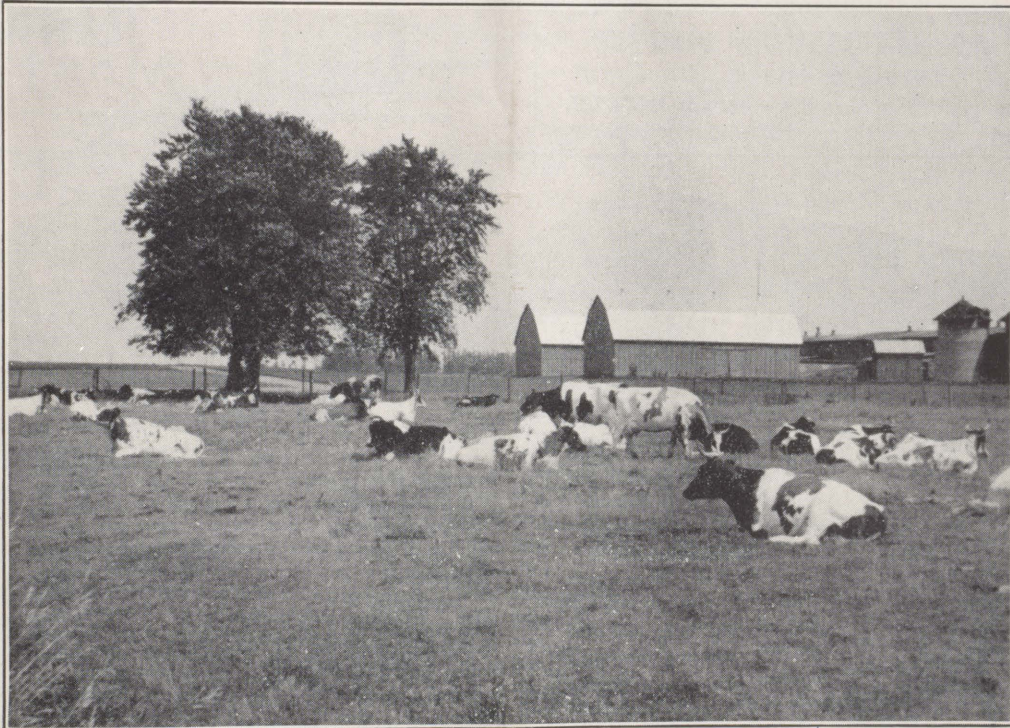


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

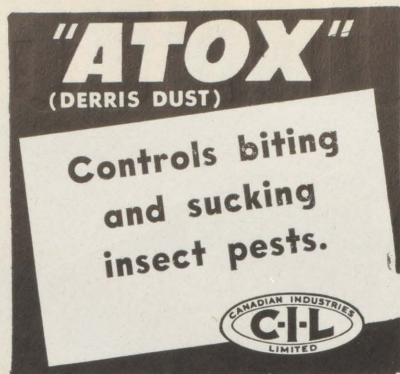


VOLUME 5
No. 11



JULY
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The Need for More Veterinarians

A recent address by Dr. Chas. A. Mitchell, Dominion Animal Pathologist, presented to the Central Canada Veterinary Association, has once again drawn our attention to the serious shortage of trained veterinarians. It is pointed out that approximately 900 graduate veterinarians are actively engaged in their profession in the Dominion at the present time, but it is estimated that at least 200 are required for the adequate protection of animal health. As we understand the situation, about half of the present 900 are employed by the Dominion Government in food inspection, field work on the control of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases of livestock, and on investigational work. Others are employed by cities in duties involving the control of milk and meat-carried diseases. The provincial departments of agriculture employ others and commercial firms supplying pharmaceuticals or feed-stuffs also retain the services of a few veterinary graduates. Very few are left as general practitioners to guard the health of individual farm stock.

In view of this great dilution of effort it is surprising that so much has been accomplished in guarding the food supplies of this country and those to whom we export animal products. When one looks around our comparatively well-laden dinner tables we can only be thankful that we have assurance that our milk, butter, meat and cheese are available in fair quantities and are, in all large centres of population, certified by veterinarians as being free of the organisms causing tuberculosis, undulant fever, etc. However, we must not feel too confident that such supplies of safe food will always be available. As pointed out by Dr. Mitchell, some of the great animal plagues are still active in other countries in the world and these regions are now only a few hours distant by air travel. Some of the greatest tragedies in human history have been brought about by animal diseases which suddenly eliminated sources of essential food. Hunger is the greatest possible influence in causing the decay of civilizations; men will go to any length to overcome its effect once it becomes a real threat, for in the wake of malnutrition come the devastating diseases of humans, gaining impetus and killing power as they advance.

In order to safeguard our food supplies, upon which democracy depends, ways and means must be found to overcome the lurking danger present in the depleted ranks of Canadian veterinarians. Dr. Mitchell suggests

the formation of a strong veterinary council for the Dominion as a preliminary step to maintaining a body of veterinarians capable of meeting all requirements. In addition we believe that more young men of good calibre should be encouraged to undertake an exacting course in veterinary science; the logical form of encouragement is an assurance that upon graduation they will be given opportunities consistent with their hard-earned efforts, and that such opportunities must be in all ways equal to those given to graduates in any other learned profession.

Camp Macdonald — Now International

Camp Macdonald, which began inauspiciously in 1941 as a week-end conference for leaders in the Eastern Townships, has earned the more dignified and descriptive title, School of Community Programs. It continues to provide a training for Quebec leaders of Farm Forums and Community Schools. But each year it has attracted an ever widening group, not only from Quebec, but also from the Maritimes, Ontario, Newfoundland, and the United States.

The growing popularity of the School of Community Programs is partly a recognition of the splendid program offered, and its highly qualified leaders, of which Dr. W. H. Hallenbeck and Dr. Lois Fahs Timmins are but two. It is also a symptom of the growing interest all over Canada in community programs.

The community was the unit through which people were reached and organized to do war work. Facing the future, we can anticipate numberless problems of rehabilitation, as well as broader issues of a cultural and economic nature. Though many are national problems, all can be dealt with, partially at least, in the community, by the community.

If these goals are to be realized, leadership is needed in which is blended skill in method, and vision as to goals. The purpose of Camp Macdonald is to provide such leadership for the communities of Quebec and the rest of Canada.

The Camp meets this year, Aug. 26 to Sept. 3.

Our Cover Picture

The cows taking their ease on our cover this month were photographed on the College Stock Farm by W. E. Whitehead.

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

New Ideas in Haymaking from New York Farmers

by Ivan R. Bierly and A. F. Gustafson

Haymaking methods have undergone real changes since "Maud Muller raked the meadows sweet with hay," in all probability with a wooden hand rake. Somewhat later came the wooden, one-horse dump rake that was quite generally used in some parts of the country around the turn of the century. Then followed the steel-toothed dump rake, the tedder, the side-delivery rake, and early in this century the hayloader. The latter implement marked the greatest single advance in haymaking methods up to that time. It did, in fact, afford much relief from the heavy work of pitching hay, and served as the leading haymaking implement for nearly four decades.

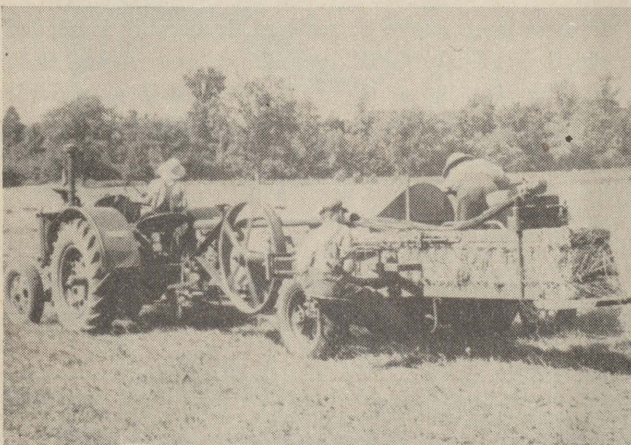
The advent of tractor power led to further mechanization. The pick-up baler that required three men, and, more recently, the one-man baler, and the field or barn choppers are late developments. All of these implements are generally used on farms with at least moderately large acreages of hay and require a rather large initial cash outlay. Moreover, both the balers and the choppers perform work that is not essential on the dairy farm when most of the hay is fed. Both of these types of implements have the advantage, however, that they make possible the storing of a much greater tonnage of baled or chopped than of loose hay in the available mow space. In many barns, additional support must be provided to carry the added load. The pick-up baler provides real advantages if hay must be hauled several miles. And with the field chopper, if a worm feed is used, no actual human labor is performed on the hay until feeding time.

Forerunner of the Buckrake

About half a century ago a sweep rake was used, and in places it is used to this day. One horse was used on each side, the hay being swept up from swath or windrow. There was no arrangement for lifting the loaded rake; it was dragged on the ground to the barn or more commonly to the stack out in the field. The writer helped stack hay in the field with this implement and two forks, one in the hands of the stacker and the other used to pitch the on to the stack. Such stacks were small and each had only 2 or 3 tons of hay. Numerous improvements and adaptations of this early sweep rake have been made, particularly for stacking hay in the open.

The Buckrake

The latest development of this rake is the so-called buckrake, the use of which has spread rapidly during the past few years. The rake is mounted on a light or medium truck or on the chassis of a fairly heavy car. Lighter cars are used, but the heavier ones stand up more satisfactorily. The rake is used to transport the hay from the field to the barn where it is usually put away with a grapple fork or slings. One man operates the hay fork or the slings and another mows it away. For distances under one-half mile, in New York, this method of haying requires relatively few man-hours per ton of hay. Tractors, autos, gas engines, electric motors, and motors out of old cars have replaced old Dobbin for operating the hay fork on many farms. The car motor and the electric motor can be arranged so



Two ways of handling hay in the field: using a pick-up baler and stacking on tripods.

as to be controlled by the man who operates the hay fork. These methods save the time of the person that formerly rode or drove the horses or team, or more recently that operated the car or tractor.

The Barn Hay Dryer

The barn hay dryer is a recent development, having been introduced into the Northeast in 1944. The cost of around a dollar a ton for power to operate the fan and the considerable outlay for installing motor, fan, and air ducts in the mow are the important considerations. The mow is filled uniformly about 8 feet deep over its entire area. Some care and considerable effort are required to spread the hay uniformly over the entire mow floor. To save leaves, this hay is usually put in with about 35 per cent. of moisture. Under favorable conditions, the partly cured hay is dried in from 10 days to 2 weeks of operation of the fan. Then an additional 8-foot depth is put into the mow and cured as before. If hay is put into the mow at the right stage of maturity and of curing, and if all goes well, high-quality hay may be made by this method even though weather conditions might not permit the curing of hay outdoors.

Buckrake with Threshing Machine Blower

Alton I. MacDuffie, who lives near Favilion Center, New York, first used an old threshing machine for mowing away combined barley straw in 1940. He brought the straw to the threshing machine with a buckrake, and also used the buckrake during the hay season to haul his hay to the barn, where it was put into the mow in the usual way. Two years later he removed the rear end of his threshing machine, including the fan assembly and blower pipe, and mounted the frame on wheels for ease in moving it around. Thus he avoided the overhead costs for power and lubricants for the rest of the threshing machine. His next step was to use this blower for mowing away his hay.

As the hay is brought to the barn with the buckrake, it is dropped on the ground beside the blower. The hay is fed into the blower by hand with pitchforks. Obviously, all the hay is pitched by hand in this way, but, as Mr. MacDuffie said, "At least we stand on solid ground while we pitch it, which is a lot easier than walking on the loose hay in the mow." The buckrake picks up the hay in the field by simply sliding the teeth under the hay as it moves along the windrow. The hay is quite loose when it arrives at the barn. The work of separating it into bunches that will go through the blower is light compared with that when hay is loaded on a wagon, and packed by walking on it. Pitching buckrake hay into the blower is much easier than tearing the hay apart in the mow.

Mr. MacDuffie's first blower had a pipe 12 inches in diameter, which was a little small. In 1944 he bought a 14-inch blower off another old threshing machine for \$15, and added about \$45 for parts and for labor to get it home and mounted on wheels so it could readily be move about.

As Mr. MacDuffie pointed out, the hay is broken up

(Continued on page 16)

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Agricultural Engineering Notes

by L. G. Heimpel

UNRRA Supplies Tractors to Liberated Countries

Even though the war in Europe is over, new tractors, discs and other farm machinery will not be as plentiful for a year or two as some of us have been hoping. One reason is the fact that America and England will have to help get the farmers of the liberated countries in Europe back into production as quickly as possible.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced on June 15th that 14,500 tractors have been procured for distribution in the liberated areas of Europe. Of this total 13,000 are being procured in the United States and 1,500 in Great Britain.

UNRRA will transfer 5,688 of these tractors to liberated nations not receiving financial assistance, and these countries will reimburse UNRRA for its outlay, while 8,812 will go without payments to nations receiving financial assistance from UNRRA. The nations which will pay for their tractors are as follows: France, 3,798; Italy, 810; The Netherlands, 530; Norway, 330; Belgium, 150; and Denmark 70. UNRRA will pay for 3,526 tractors which will go to Poland, 2,500 for Yugoslavia, 1,500 for Czechoslovakia, Greece 1,261, and Albania 25. Of these tractors 8,297 are for shipment by UNRRA by June 30th.

While this may mean that some Canadian farmers will have to wait a little longer for the new tractors they have been hoping for, it is both interesting and heartening to note that relief work is so well under way within so short a time after the cessation of hostilities.

Summer Ventilation for Poultry Houses

The months of July and August are hard on the laying flock unless the poultry house has facilities for keeping it cool. The best way to do this is to open all windows to permit all the cross-ventilation possible. Modern poultry houses have windows in the rear of the house, usually the north side, mainly for the purpose of getting good cross-ventilation in warm weather.

Insulation of poultry houses, particularly the roof, also is a big help in keeping houses cool. Insulation, therefore, is a big help in all extreme weather conditions. It helps to keep houses warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Water fountains are also a big help to the laying hens in hot weather. A good supply of cool, clean water is important at all times, but particularly so in the hot months. Attention to these things will do a great deal to prevent hot weather drops in egg production.

Fuel Consumption Checks for Tractors

The good tractor operator is continually on the alert to get the most work done with the least fuel consumption. It is often possible to walk into a field where a tractor is operating and make carburetor adjustments which will save from 2 to 5 gallons of gasoline in ten hours.

The Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Illinois has the following to say about a good method of checking tractors for fuel efficiency:

"This can well be done when a tractor is pulling nearly a full load on such jobs as plowing and discing. A tractor on rubber tires in good adjustment should produce from 6 to 8 drawbar horse power hours for each gallon of fuel consumed. This may be determined by dividing the drawbar horse power output of the tractor by the fuel consumption in gallons per hour when the tractor is pulling really a nearly full load. For example, a tractor rated to develop 16 drawbar horse power, using 2 gallons of fuel an hour, is producing 8 horse power hours per gallon of fuel. If a tractor fails noticeably to give the desired economy, the carburetor, fuel system, ignition, and motor condition may need to be checked."

Since the above figures apply to the American gallon, the number of drawbar horse power hours a tractor should produce on an Imperial gallon of gasoline is from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{2}{3}$.

Nail Polish for Picking Tomatoes

"New Agriculture" published in the United States tells a story of how a farmer's wife solved a tomato picking problem that arose on her husband's truck farm. The women tomato pickers hired by the farmer were certainly energetic enough but their poor judgment was ruining half the crop, because the tomatoes they picked were either too ripe or too green. The farmer was at his wit's end. He did not know what to do, but his wife did.

She called in an acquaintance of hers, a professor of the Faculty of Agriculture at Purdue University, Indiana. After several hour's observation, the professor decided that the cause of the trouble was the women's inability to remember the exact shade of red for picking. As he watched, an idea struck him. Why not mix a shade of nail polish the colour of ripe tomatoes so that the women could have a standard guide at their finger tips all the time? It worked, and sure enough whenever a woman reached for the tomatoes, she picked only the ripe ones.

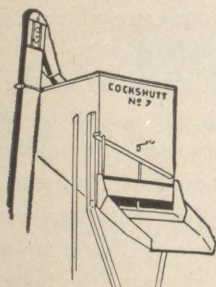
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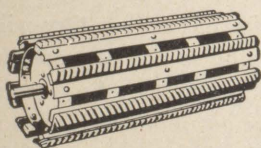
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Where's the Barley?

by E. W. Crampton

It seems unlikely that feeders in Eastern Canada will be able to get very much more barley meal until the new crop is in and marketed. This means that if grain feeding is necessary before the fall, as in the case of pigs and poultry, some substitute for barley will have to be found. On the basis of average composition, a mixture of equal parts of wheat and oats will be about as near as one can come to replacing barley. Either of these feeds will cost more than barley has. This increase in price is something for which no remedy can be found immediately, I am afraid. There is not much to choose between the price of wheat and oats, and hence a mixture of equal parts will be about as economical as any other proportion.

In general, if there is some barley available, I should suggest that it be kept for the fat-pig ration. This is due to the fact that wheat, when fed in large amounts to fatten ing pigs, tends to cause an over-fat carcass and to lessen the chances of obtaining the bonus for Grade A carcass.

In this connection it may be of interest to anticipate the effect of oats in hog feeding. Most feeders believe that oats should be used during the growing stage of the pig and that the fattening feed should be used during the last month or two to put on the necessary finish. There is some evidence that this order could be reversed with profit insofar as quality of carcass is concerned. Feed the young, growing pigs on the ration which will produce the most rapid gains. This will ordinarily be those feeds which are low in crude fibre, such as wheat, or mixtures of wheat and oats. After the pigs weigh 125 pounds or so, they may then be gradually switched to a high oat ration. The tendency will be for the oats to restrict the rate of growth and to allow a continued development of the lean portions of the carcass rather than a fostering of fat formation.

Experimental evidence already suggests that this sequence of feeding the grains to pigs may have a direct effect on increasing the proportion of bonus carcasses which a feeder will get.

Insofar as dairy cattle are concerned, the grain feeding problem is not likely to be serious this summer. If the barley situation does not improve in the fall, the dairy cattle feeder need not worry so long as he can obtain any of the other basal feeds. Almost any combination of barley, wheat, oats and even rye may be used with equal success in a properly balanced dairy cow ration.

Millfeeds

The dependence of the dairy cattle feeder on bran, and in some cases shorts, is unfortunate. Many feeders have come to believe that one or the other, or both of these products are indispensable in a satisfactory dairy ration. It may be of interest to know that the original popularity of these millfeeds came about, not by the wishes of the

livestock feeder, but rather following the sales campaign by millers of wheat.

Actually there is no experimental evidence, whatsoever, to indicate that either of these products are needed in the dairy cow ration. They can be used, and are useful, provided of course, that they are not too expensive. The present popularity is partly as a result of the fact that the price ceilings have resulted in bran and shorts being somewhat lower relatively in sale price than the basal feeds. The fact that they are not easily available at the present time then is one of economic consideration rather than any nutritional one. In fact the overuse of bran in the dairy ration is frequently the cause of low production. In 100 pounds of bran there is nearly 40 pounds of non-digestible material, while in oats, there is only 30 pounds of this non-digestible material, and in barley about 20 pounds. Thus if barley and oats, the common farm grains, are replaced by bran the actual feeding value, of each pound of the resulting ration, is less. Unless larger amounts of such a high bran ration are fed to cattle, production will drop as compared to what would have been obtained if the heavier ration, without so much bran, or without bran at all, had been used.

There are those who argue, with some reason, that the best use of bran is actually in those cases where it is desired to allay an animal's appetite without actually giving her very much useful food,—much the same as the salad is used in the human diet. Thus we find bran of special use just before calving, and perhaps just after calving where too heavy a ration might induce difficulty, but where the use of a light, non-heating feed, such as bran, can serve a very real purpose. Or again it is used in the horse ration periodically on idle days where the appetite of the horse is to be satisfied by a bulky non-heating, low energy feed. Thus oats, or a mixture of oats and barley is replaced on idle days by an equivalent volume of bran. These considerations of course do not change the price picture but they will serve to illustrate that the feeder who is unable to obtain bran for his dairy cattle need not worry that he is necessarily forced to use a ration of lower nutritional value. As regards cost, unless bran can be bought for about one-fifth less per ton than a mixture of barley and oats it is costing too much for its proportionate feeding value.

So That's Why They Do It!

Doris, a child from London's East End, was evacuated to the country. The farmer's wife took Doris for a tour around the farm. She showed her the garden, the chickens, the stables, and finally they arrived at the pigpen where an enormous sow reclined in the sun.

"Big, isn't she?" asked the farmer's wife.

"And no wonder," Doris replied. "I saw her yesterday and she had ten little ones blowing her up."

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Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

What is a simple way to avoid feed loss due to rats and mice on the poultry plant?

Efficiency in production calls for savings of all kinds. Much feed is lost due to feeding rats and mice in poultry houses and granaries. Now is the time to check the houses for rat entrances or places of breeding, such as in the walls, lofts or broken floors. If the houses are empty all feed should be moved out and rat poison bait set. The houses may be gassed to drive out any rats in straw lofts or walls. Raise colony houses on blocks to allow dogs or cats underneath to drive the rats out.

Permanent houses should be protected by making it impossible for rats to get into lofts. A strip of fine wire mesh over partitions going to the ceiling or along side walls will help greatly.

Keep a few cats and a dog for general protection against predatory enemies in general.

What is a hen shelter?

A hen shelter is an excellent additional house to have on any farm where it is advisable to move the yearling hens out of the laying house to allow for early cleaning for the fall pullets. The shelter is constructed similarly to the range shelter, only larger and generally has a heavier roof and broad sides on hinges to allow for closing in during the cool fall weather. The sides and ends are covered with wire cloth. Roosts are provided, one on both sides on hinges to be raised. Nests are set in battery formation back to back in the centre of the house. The usual size is about 16 x 20 feet or 20 x 20 feet to house about 200 birds. The double-pitch roof may be covered with corrugated iron over the rafters. No floor is needed. The hens will maintain good egg production in this cool house with a small range of forage.

Should the amount of feed given to the laying flock be reduced during the warm weather?

Maximum egg production is only possible through the warm season by proper feeding. Encourage the birds to consume additional mash by feeding a moist mash at noon. Provide ample cool water at all times, as high temperatures tend to cause small egg size. Any reduction in egg production increases the cost per dozen eggs produced.

The following table of data from the United States Department of Agriculture indicates the effect of reducing the amount of feed fed to laying stock:

Group	Amount of Feed	Average No. of Eggs per Year	Pounds Feed Consumed per Dozen Eggs
1	Free access	182	4.4
2	87½%	124	5.6
3	75%	88	6.8

Summer Molt of Yearling Hens

If yearling hens are to be expected to lay during the early fall season they must be molted during the summer season. Eight to ten weeks must be allowed for the molting period. Leghorns react to the forced molt better than heavier breeds, such as the Rocks or Reds. The procedure recommended is as follows: remove hens to range in shelters; take away all feed, allowing only good range forage and water for about four days. Egg production will cease and the birds will commence to drop their feathers. Feed grain only until the molt is well underway, 10 to 14 days, then commence feeding laying mash in hoppers and grain as usual twice daily.

Lice and Mite Control

Lice and mites multiply quickly during hot weather. All cracks and dark areas in the nests and on the roosts should be treated to prevent mites living there. Such areas may be treated with crank case oil or creosote paint by applying it with a brush. Be sure to allow the nests to dry thoroughly before giving the hens access to them.

Body lice can be successfully controlled by applying a small amount of nicotine sulphate on the surface of the roost before the birds go to roost. Too much nicotine might burn the skin off the feet.

A dust bath may also be provided by putting yellow sulphur in sand or light soil, or the birds may be treated individually with an ointment of two parts vaseline and one part blue ointment. This mixture is rubbed on the skin and plumage below the vent.

Scientist Appointed

To further the practical application of the science of genetics to poultry breeding, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has appointed Paul E. Bernier of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q., to the position of Chief Inspector, Record of Performance for poultry, Production Service.

This 33 year old geneticist is a native of St. Michel de Bellechasse, P.Q., where he obtained his early schooling. Graduating with the degree of B.S.A. from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere in 1932, he took post-graduate studies at Macdonald College and the University of California. While in California, he studied under the geneticists Taylor and Lerner.

Recently, Mr. Bernier has been professor of poultry husbandry and animal genetics, Ecole Supérieure, d'Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and for several years has served as secretary of the Quebec R.O.P. Poultry Breeders' Association. The recommendations of R.O.P. Committee which he headed at the National Poultry Conference in Ottawa, 1944, have since become incorporated in departmental policy.

Keep the Pasture Herbage Short

It has been a common observation of many feeders that early spring pasture appears to have more milk in it than mid-summer pastures even though there is plenty of herbage available for the cattle. Some results reported from the Cornell Experiment Station give one of the reasons that such a condition may be found.

On a dense stand of herbage, which was only 4 to 5 inches high, it was found by measurement that a cow consumed about 150 pounds of the material which was equivalent to some 32 pounds of dry matter. This is about normal dry matter consumption for cows in heavy milk and corresponds to the winter feeding so far as amounts are concerned. On another pasture, however, where the herbage was allowed to get to about 10 inches in height, cows consumed only about 70 pounds of the material, carrying some 20 pounds of dry matter. It is quite evident that cattle on the taller pasture simply do not eat as much of the food, presumably because it is less palatable. In any case, in this test, one-third less food was consumed and it is not surprising that milk production cannot be maintained under these conditions.

These findings serve to emphasize the oft-given advice concerning pastures — namely, that *as soon as the tall growth begins to get ahead of the cows it should be mowed down*. The material which is mowed off will be eaten and the cutting will give a chance for the leafy growth to start again from the bottom.

—E.W.C.

Keeping a milk production record of each cow is well worth while. It enables the farmer to feed each cow with the greatest efficiency, and it will point out skimpy performers or cows that do not earn their feed.

A cow cannot keep her health without plenty of good pasturage, hay, or silage. The better it tastes, the more she will eat, and the better the quality, the more milk she will make. The kind of crop and the way it is harvested and cured make a lot of difference. Legumes contain extra protein. So does early-cut hay, and the cows like it better than mature hay. Hay crops cured and stored to keep their green colour are richer in Vitamin A, and good grass silage is better than weather-damaged hay. The more good roughage a cow gets, the less grain she will need, and grains are usually more expensive.

Some School-Boy Boners

To keep milk from turning sour you should keep it in the cow.

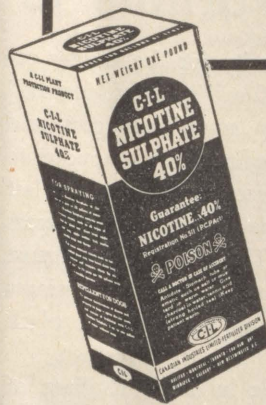
A calf is a calf until it has a calf and then it's a cow.

A good milk cow can be told by her rudder.

One of the by-products of cattleraising is calves.

A cow is very like a bull, but a bull hurts more.

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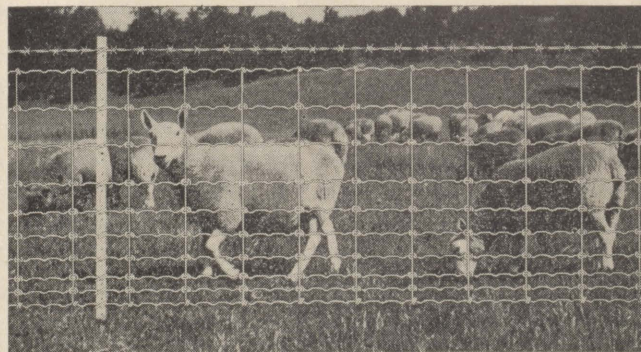
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GO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Warning to Co-operators

The most lethal part of prosperity for the farmer co-operatives is the tendency to confuse "inflation income" with efficient management. Many co-op managers and boards of directors take personal credit for what appears to them to be a satisfactory level of earnings during the last few years. They fail to recognize that nearly every business has made money during the war. There have been almost no foreclosures, no receiverships, no failures. A business does not have to be very efficient to stand on the black side of the ledger.

The above statement was made by Earle C. Butz of the division of agricultural economics, Purdue University. He went on to say that some co-op managers and directors are simply kidding themselves into believing that they have been doing a better job during the war than formerly. It is the artificial prosperity of war economy that has swelled their volume and raised their income. Their co-operative may in fact have been poorly managed. One of the inherent perils of prosperity is that inefficient operators of businesses are not weeded out through failure and foreclosure. Another major peril of artificial prosperity for co-operatives is

the growing assumption that high prices will continue. After each of our major wars the price reaction has reduced profit margins from their wartime level. There is no reason to believe this war will be the exception.

Most of us realize in a vague sort of way that prices and profits will decline after the war but few of us realize that they may not start to decline until a couple of years after the war's end. After a few months of rising prices following the peace some of us will regard the abnormally high prices then current as the "new normal." The longer the post-war price decline may be delayed after the peace the greater will be the number of individuals and businesses who operate on the assumption that the then current prices and profits are "normal."

In such a period it is easy to permit operating costs to rise unduly. We forget that costs once up tend to remain high long after prices and profits decline. If volume declines and costs remain high, unit costs skyrocket and squeeze margins. The usual reduction of operating costs in most lines of business is a difficult and painful process.

Farm Co-ops Increase During War

War requirements have greatly stimulated agricultural co-operation in Quebec, as shown in the last report of the Minister of Agriculture. Such farmers' organizations have grown from 364 in 1940 to 544 in 1943 and they now number about 600. During the same period, the number of co-operators has nearly doubled (26,790 in 1940 and 44,069 by December 1943). Fully one-third of Quebec farmers are now members of agricultural co-operatives, as compared with 27% at the outbreak of the war.

During the year covered by the Minister's Report, 1943-44, 82 new co-operatives were incorporated with a membership of 7,308. Moreover, as mentioned in the same report, the financial situation is better than ever. For example, total assets exceed liabilities by \$6,000,000.

The total business transacted during the year shows an increase of \$9,000,000. Sales of grain, feed and poultry products have greatly increased on account of war conditions. Butter and cheese co-operatives hold first rank with a total of 325 and poultry co-operatives follow with 200. It is obvious that agricultural co-operation has greatly helped the Province of Quebec to fulfil its agricultural objectives and often to exceed them during the war. They will undoubtedly stand as a very important factor to build up a peace economy in years to come.

More Co-op Members in U.S.

Membership in farmer's co-operatives increased 540,000 during the marketing season 1943-44. This puts the total over the 4 million mark for the first time. However, the 4,390,000 members do not represent that many individual farmers because some are members of more than one co-operative.

Farmers' co-operative marketing associations during the war have been contributing materially to the handling and processing of food and fibers. A total of 7,522 associations were engaged in this business during the last marketing season, which is slightly less than those reporting the year before. Associations which handle farm supplies and equipment showed an increase. They numbered 2,778. Dairy co-operatives led the group with the largest volume of business. They were followed by the grain co-ops. Next came the co-ops handling livestock, followed by organizations handling fruit and vegetables.

The marketing co-operatives reported a membership of 2,730,000 while the purchasing enterprises had 1,660,000 members. Dollar volume of marketing co-operatives was slightly in excess of \$4 billion, while co-op purchasing business totaled right around \$1 billion.

Quebec Fur Producers Organize

Fifteen regional syndicates of fur producers have been organized in Quebec in 1943-44 and are now grouped under the name of "Association coopérative des Producteurs de fourrures." According to the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture, a total of 1,800 producers are members of these co-operative organizations which are located in the districts where the breeding conditions are more favorable. The directors of the central association are elected by the breeders themselves. Each syndicate has to deal with its local breeding problems whereas the duties of the central co-operative may be summarized as follows: to purchase for its members the materials required for this production; to prepare, group, grade and protect the furs which are put on or shipped for sale.

In order to stimulate sales in co-operation and the production of first quality furs, a premium of \$1 for each fox and 50c for each mink skin graded "choice" is granted by the Department of Agriculture.

The same report points out that the furs sold on the

large markets have been considerably improved although the number of low-graded skins is still too high.

New Poultry Co-op at Victoriaville

At a special meeting held recently at Victoriaville, poultrymen of the "Bois-Francis" District have officially organized the "Cooperative Poultry Products Abattoir of Victoriaville."

The meeting gathered representatives of 10 local co-operative associations, members of the new organization, and agronomists of the District.

That important project of building up a dressing station for poultry products, has been under study for some months. The spirit of solidarity nurtured by the poultrymen has made possible its realization. Construction will be started shortly. The approximate cost will be \$50,000. Up-to-date implements will give the plant a capacity of 4,000 birds daily. The new Cooperative Association will take care of the interests of poultrymen within the counties of Megantic, Arthabaska, Wolfe and Drummond, where 900,000 chickens are raised annually.

Market Comments

Prices of live stock were higher in June 1945 than during the previous month and considerably higher than during the same month of the previous year. Potatoes revealed a similar trend. Other farm products exhibit a striking degree of stability of price.

Volume of Marketings

Inspected slaughter of live stock for the 23 weeks of the year shows cattle and calves up 30 per cent in number over the output of the previous year. The sheep and lamb numbers, when export number is added to the number slaughtered, records an increase of 8 per cent. On the other hand, the number of hogs is down by 1,633,449 or 34 per cent from the number in the similar period of the previous year.

Crop Reports

The lateness of the season already indicates a reduced area from that earlier intended. This also accounts for some shift from wheat to other grains in Western Canada and from grain to what are commonly called 'catch crops', such as buckwheat, in Eastern provinces. Hay and pasture, the most important crops of the Eastern provinces, look promising. The apple crop will be the lightest for several years.

The United States is beginning the harvest of a wheat crop which may be a record breaker or second only to the record volume of last year.

Though the season has made crops late, the disposing of some of them has gone forward rapidly. Already around 40,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Montreal compared with 12,000,000 for the same period last year.

Current News

The senate of the United States recently voted permission to the President to reduce tariffs up to 50 per cent. Ottawa expects Canada may secure some marketing advantage in the future from this provision.

Current reduction in output of meat with increased demand abroad has resulted in considerable discussion of the re-introduction of meat-rationing.

Trend of Prices

	June 1944	May 1945	June 1945
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.70	12.90	13.30
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.70	9.75	10.25
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.50	7.50	7.68
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	6.05	6.05	6.13
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.17	13.90	15.00
Veal, common, per cwt.	9.25	9.90	11.15
Lambs, good, per cwt.	15.00	9.50	15.75
Lambs, common, per cwt.	11.17	6.50	11.70
Bacon hogs, B.1 Dressed, per cwt.	17.25	18.60	20.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.33	0.34	0.34
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.	0.35½	0.35	0.35
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.27¾	0.28	0.30½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.37½	0.37	0.37
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. Winesaps per box	4.00	3.75	
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1 per 75 lb. bag	125-160		2.15
FEED:			
Bran per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Role of Breeders' Associations

by R. P. Sabourin

Livestock breeding is one of the most important branches of Quebec agriculture, and as such care must be taken that it develop in an orderly manner. When some hundreds of individual farmers are working in the same line, difficulties are bound to arise unless there is some common bond and they are able to work in unison toward a common goal. Furthermore, there are a whole series of activities which are necessary for the advancement of breeding policies, which can be carried out with relative ease by an organization of breeders, but which could not be achieved if each breeder worked alone. This is why we have breeders' associations.

Technique

Every breeder of purebred livestock must have in his mind an ideal type of animal of the breed with which he is working, and all his breeding efforts must be directed to reproducing that ideal animal in his own herd. Animals which most nearly approach the ideal must be saved, improved and multiplied: the achieving of this is the principle task of the breeders' societies.

"A breed is a variation of a species, whose characteristics are fixed and which forms a distinct group. It can be defined as a homogenous group formed of individuals of the same species, possessing common characteristics which are transmissible according to the laws of heredity."

This association of common characteristics, which may be transmitted from generation to generation, forms a type which, if it is reproduced in a sufficient number of individuals, constitutes a breed and gives the breed its chief quality, uniformity. Preservation of the type is therefore a prerequisite to the survival of any breed and, in consequence, to the prosperity of breeders interested in it. Since individual breeders cannot all have the same conception of what constitutes the ideal type for their particular breed, it is obvious that under these conditions serious differences of opinion may develop which can be most harmful to the progress of the breed and detrimental to the reputations of the breeders.

This is where associations of livestock breeders can play an important role: to determine what is the ideal type of the breed, and to see that all the members work toward the same type in their selection. This is done through the herd books and a universal system of selection.

Like breeds like, and the characteristics of a breed are transmitted in accordance with the laws of heredity. Therefore, the only way to maintain the type is to make sure that no progeny may be registered unless their parents possess the desirable characteristics of their breed. This is where breeding records are important. A record service must be so organized that it will be possible to verify correctly and to register in minute detail all declarations concerning the birth of any animal, and it must be possible to get this information together quickly so that registration certificates can be made out promptly when needed. To carry out this type of work satisfactorily requires a pre-determined plan backed by appropriate regulations.

The preparation of these regulations, modifying them when circumstances demand it, overseeing their application, are all duties which must be performed by the breeders' societies, and which require constant attention. On this work of the societies, and on the support of all the members, depend the reputation and the value of the breed in question.

Maintenance of a good reputation for a breed requires not only that the breed be maintained, but that it be constantly improved. Livestock breeding never stands still: it either goes forward or goes backward. And so the societies must keep in motion all the machinery that is needed to find and preserve the animals which possess the best characteristics of their breed. Classification of stallions, of rams, of bulls and of cattle herds, advanced registry of bulls and hogs, R.O.P., are all means which must be used by the breeders in their selection work, and all these require, as well as good herd books, regulations, inspections and administration which can be performed only by the societies.

Education

Maintenance of type is essential, but is not the only end to be attained; the value and strength of a breed is also measured by the size of its population. It is quite possible to have a breed composed of only a few individual animals, but if it is to be commercially valuable, it should be as large as possible.

The value of a breed is to a large extent dependent upon its density of population, its geographic distribution

throughout the country and the ability of the farmers interested in it. This requires direction of effort, and this constitutes the chief educative programme of the society. No breed can develop unless its qualities are well known, and the breeders' society must be prepared to demonstrate the value of the particular breed in which it is interested, and to bring the breed to the notice of the public.

In carrying out this portion of their programme, the breed societies have means at their disposal which most individual breeders lack: publication of magazines, photographs, sketches, the organization of conferences and field days, encouragement to breeders to participate in exhibitions, and many others.

Exhibitions are an excellent means of publicizing the work of good breeders and the breeds themselves, and they are particularly valuable sources of information for serious breeders who attend and pay careful attention to the judging. In co-operation with the breed societies, they form a means of maintaining type, for they give the individual breeder an opportunity to re-adjust his ideas about the ideal type, by parading before him animals, which most nearly approach the ideal.

But the educative work of the societies should not stop with maintaining breed characteristics: it should disseminate information on livestock matters in general.

Success in any breeding programme does not come about by chance: it comes as a result of the judicious application of proved scientific principles. No one can wisely apply principles which he does not understand: therefore it is of importance that a working knowledge of the mechanics of heredity be as widely held as possible. To a large extent the responsibility for spreading this technical knowledge devolves upon the State: but the societies owe it to their members to co-operate whole-heartedly to the fullest extent of their means, and they are in a position to be of great assistance.

Economic Role

We have seen that certain things are necessary: maintaining and improving the breed type; advertising the breed; inducing new breeders to adopt it. However, there is little use insisting on these, if the breeders themselves do not find the raising of pure bred animals profitable. The breed societies cannot ignore this side of the picture.

Economic conditions have a great influence on pure bred livestock breeding, but neither individual breeders nor the societies can do much to change them. Nevertheless, the societies can and should make it possible for their members to adapt themselves to changing conditions.

It has already been pointed out that in our own province, there is a definite lack of good animals, the demand for which our pure-bred breeders do not seem able to meet. There is a demand not only at home but abroad also: we export about 15,000 cows to the United States each year. On the other hand, we buy an imposing number of carloads of commercial cows for our dairy farmers. The mar-

ket is there, and we should be able to take advantage of it. Through the many contacts they possess, the societies are in a much better position than the individual farmer to explore and develop these markets.

The same thing applies to publicity. True, a few of the larger breeders can look after their own publicity, but a general publicity campaign, organized by the society, benefits all the breeders, and should therefore be one of the important points in the society's programme.

This, then, in broad outline, is the role of the national breed societies, but their efforts must be seconded by the activities of the provincial societies affiliated with the national ones.

The Quebec Association of Purebred Livestock Breeders

All the members of this association of breeders' societies, while interested in the advancement of their own particular breed, work together for the general improvement of livestock in this province. Just as with individual breeders, the individual societies may not always agree with one another, and the more widespread their activities are, the more chance for disagreement there is. Nevertheless, all purebred breeders have certain interests in common and they need an association to co-ordinate their requirements and direct their activities toward a common goal. The Quebec Society of Purebred Livestock Breeders fills this role, and its object is to give all possible assistance to the livestock industry in this province. The role of a breeders' society which is an association of other societies is no different from that of each of the member societies: it is the necessary complement, and touches, in some form or another, on all their activities.

At the present time, co-operation has become a necessity in professional, economic and technical life. Livestock breeding in general, and pure-bred breeding in particular, has need of co-operation, and it is supplied by the Quebec Society of Purebred Livestock Breeders in the fields of public relations, information and publicity. As we have already said, the various groups have many common problems, and the best solutions to them can be found by working them out together: their common interests can best be protected by confiding them to a solid and representative common organization.

The main object of the Society is the development and improvement of pure-bred livestock, but in order to fulfill this objective in the most effective manner, it is interested in all the many activities of its affiliated groups.

From the purely technical point of view, all breeders, no matter what species they are working with, have problems which are more or less the same. For example, the value of herd registrations, in order to maintain and improve breed quality, is well known. Why do the regulations differ between breeds? The General Society could do much toward unifying them all. Better ways of keeping herd books, and the application of official classification systems, are only two of the many items that could be

studied with a view to improving methods and unifying procedures.

On the other hand, all breeders of pure-bred stock are anxious that their animals enjoy the best possible reputation among the mass of farmers. This publicity can be done, in some measure, by the individual societies, but the greater part of it should be entrusted to the central organization, which is in the best position to emphasize the importance of pure-bred breeding of all classes of live-stock.

A knowledge of the best breeding principles is essential to any programme of improvement, and so is a knowledge of the best ways of applying these principles; the general society has means at its disposal of passing on this knowledge to the breeders. And when the Society advertises the general value of purebred stock, all affiliated members benefit. And the Society can help its members find new markets and thus increase the demand for their products.

To bring all this about, the member groups must work in close collaboration with all organizations and agencies whose purpose is the advancement of agriculture, and particularly with the Department of Agriculture; and this collaboration, though it exists already among the member groups, will be still stronger when handled through the one intermediary. Acting as liaison between the breeders and the State, the Quebec Society of Pure-bred Breeders can play an important part in publicising and administering the various directives which are put out by the government authorities and on the other hand, as the agent of the breeders in transmitting their wishes and petitions to the government.

In summary, therefore, it is evident that the breeders' societies have an important place in our economy, and can be of inestimable benefit in helping to correct existing faults. In order to develop the breeding of pure-bred livestock in accordance with the needs of agriculture in general, and for the best interests of the Province, co-operation is essential: between breeders, between specialized associations, between the General Society and the State. By thus working together we shall achieve a stable and progressive livestock industry, an indispensable element in a prosperous agricultural economy.

They Grow Taller and Taller

There was a forced livestock sale and the sheriff was puzzled when a long whiskered goat was led up to the auction block. He called the mortgage company and asked what kind of animal this was. Asked to describe it, he said it was a bedraggled kind of critter wearing a long-haired fur coat and with long whiskers and a watery look in its eye.

"For the luvamike," said the mortgage company, "don't sell him! He's the farmer."

—R. D. Colquette, on CBC, June 10.

Provincial Grant for the Purchase of Potato Graders

In order to help the farmer reduce the cost of grading and marketing his potatoes, the Department of Agriculture will pay a grant to any grower, group of producers, or to any agricultural organization which purchases a grader, equipped with either a gasoline or an electric motor, as follows:

Grader only	
25% of cost — maximum grant	\$ 50.00
Grader and loading equipment	
25% of cost — maximum grant	\$ 70.00
Grader and mechanical roller type table	
25% of cost — maximum grant	\$ 80.00
Grader, loader and roller type table	
25% of cost — maximum grant	\$100.00
Grader, loader and roller type tables for	
No. 1 and No. 2 potatoes	
25% of cost — maximum grant	\$125.00

Since the amount of money available for these grants is limited in the Department's budget, no grant can be paid unless the approval of the Department has been obtained before the equipment is ordered. The grant applies only to new graders valued at not less than \$300.00 for the complete machine. No grant will be paid on any equipment previously subsidized. No grant will be paid on purchases of small, hand-operated machines.

To obtain the grant, the following documents must be sent to the Department: the manufacturer's original invoice and a solemn declaration stating date of purchase of the grader, its make, serial number and grading capacity.

Grant for Purchase of Sprayers

A subsidy amounting to 25% of the cost price, but not exceeding a maximum of \$100.00 will be paid to any potato producer who purchases a power sprayer, operated either by horse power or by motor power.

Grants will be paid only if the approval of the purchase has been previously obtained from the Department, and only on strictly new equipment valued at not less than \$200.00, capable of at least 250 pounds pressure with a minimum output of 4 gallons per minute. No grant will be paid on any machine which has been previously subsidized. Grants will not be paid for small one-cylinder machines, either hand- or horse-operated.

To obtain the grant the following documents must be sent to the Department: the manufacturer's original invoice and a solemn declaration showing the date of purchase, the make, serial number and capacity of the machine.

Pat and Mike were duck hunting. Pat saw a wild duck overhead, and gave it both barrels. To his delight, he saw the bird fall to the ground.

"Ye wasted that powder, Pat," said Mike.

Pat turned to Mike and asked, "Didn't I get the bird?"

"Sure you did, Pat, but the fall would have killed him anyway."

The Ormstown Fair is Back

A war casualty since 1939, the Ormstown Fair was doing business at the old stand last month: surprisingly good business considering that it is five years since the last one. The directors proved that they had forgotten none of the many details that must be attended to if any such enterprise is to be a success; the weather was, all that could be desired and, though the total number of exhibits may not have been quite as large as in some previous years, there were over one thousand head of stock on display, almost two-thirds of which were light and heavy horses. There were over 100 Ayrshires, nearly as many Holsteins, but Jersey entries were light and hardly representative of Jersey herds in this province. Only three exhibitors were out with Canadians, and sheep and swine entries were also light.

There was nothing wrong with spectator attendance: it was the largest on record, and total receipts from admissions and seat sales was more than double the take in 1939. Some of the increase can be accounted for by the increased admission charge, which was raised this year to compensate for loss of the Federal grant. The Midway was a good one and was well patronized and, all in all, the show can be chalked up as an unqualified success.

The heavy horse classes were by no means filled, but the light horse show, which jammed the arena with spectators every evening, was really outstanding and would have done credit to any show-ring. Another feature, and one which we are glad to see on the increase, was the work of the junior exhibitors, a more detailed report of whose exploits follows below.

Space does not permit a complete listing of the placings in all the classes, but the major awards were as follows:

Ayrshires

Senior and grand champion male, Cherrybank Royal Jupiter (Quebec General Hospital); reserve, Le Moines Point Manifest (W. H. Coverdale, Portsmouth); junior, Braehid Sir Jock 2nd (Coverdale); reserve, Burnside Foundation (R. R. Ness & Sons.)

Senior and grand champion female, Meadowcroft Ruth (C. J. McDougall & Sons, Ormstown); reserve, Cherrybank Royal Bella (P. D. McArthur); junior, Cherrybank Royal Marilyn (McArthur); reserve, Burnside Flapper (Ness).

P. D. McArthur won in all the group classes, with R. R. Ness & Sons runner-up. Donald Cumming placed the Ayrshires.

Holsteins

There were ninety-eight Holsteins to be placed by Judge James Henderson, which included one herd from Lachute and one from Eastern Ontario in addition to the local entries. Senior and grand champion male, Spring Farm Sensation Pabst (Jas. McKenzie, Lachute); reserve, Glenafton Acme Mercedes (G. R. Gladu, Marieville);

junior, Goodyear Rag Apple Progressor (Goodyear Farm, Glen Roy); reserve, King Pabst Ormsby Paul (C. E. Dahms, Huntingdon).

Senior and grand champion, female, Southview Starlight Fobes (J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon); reserve, Southview Francy Veronica (Murphy); junior, Goodyear Illmeracme Patsy (Goodyear Farms); reserve, Reinette Hilda Blue Jan Colantha (Gladu).

J. J. Murphy won three of the four group classes, Goodyear Farms winning the junior get of sire class.

Jerseys

Senior and grand champion, male, Radian Lord's Tormentor (Geo. W. Fraser Estate, Dundee); reserve, Gleness Queenie's Prince (R. Milne, Dewitville); junior, South Shore Madcap's Prince (W. C. Winter, Huntingdon); reserve, Sherwood Dark Eyes (Fraser Estate).

Senior and grand champion female, Sherwood Fairlie (Fraser); reserve, Sherwood Bonnie Lass (Fraser); junior, Sherwood Betsy Ross (Fraser); reserve, South Shore Rita's Lassie (Winter).

Wm. T. McEwen, Ormstown, won in the senior and junior get of sire classes, Fraser Estate in dairy herd and progeny of dam. Hume Grisdale, Iroquois, Ont., was the judge.

Canadians

Canadian cattle were shown by Desautels & Fils, St. Charles River, M. Sylvestre, St. Thomas d'Aquin and E. Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe. S. J. Chagnon was the judge. Senior and grand champion, male, R. Desautels; reserve, M. Sylvestre; junior, M. Sylvestre; reserve, E. Sylvestre.

Grand champion female, M. Sylvestre; reserve, E. Sylvestre; junior and reserve, M. Sylvestre. Honours in the group classes were shared between the two Sylvestres.

Hogs

Hog entries were small and competition not very stiff. Hooker Bros., Ormstown, took all the firsts in Yorkshires and bacon hogs, George Hooker led with Tamworths and D. A. Cummings, Russell, Ont., was the only exhibitor with Berkshires.

Sheep

A. Ayre, Hampden, took the firsts in Southdowns and Shropshires and W. E. Burton, Vars, won in Leicesters. In Oxfords N. J. Fennell, Huntingdon, had the best entries and Cheviots were shown only by A. Ayre. Sheep and hogs were judged by L. H. Hamilton.

Horses

The heavy horse classes were very thin, six head being the largest class brought out. Clydesdales were out in greatest numbers and some good Belgians were on display along with half a dozen Percherons.

Clydesdales

Champion stallion, Humeshaugh Prince (Le Moines Point Farm, Portsmouth, Ont.); junior, Briars Banner

(Donald McCormick, Brysonville). Grand champion mare, Briars Nancy Lee (McCormick); junior, Invernette Jess (A. Girouard, St. Barbe).

Percherons

In this breed Gilbert Arnold (Grenville) had both champions and won all other classes but one, in which J. A. Rosenfeld (Chateauguay) had the only entry.

Belgians

In Belgians the entries of the E. C. Budge Estate walked away with most of the classes, losing out to Arnold for junior champion mare.

Junior Exhibitors Do Well at Ormstown

Junior calf club work has always held an important place in the agricultural life of the Huntingdon-Howick-Ormstown area, and not the least valuable part of it are the special junior classes which always feature the Ormstown Fair. This year there were no less than fifty-eight young farmers and farmerettes taking part in the judging contests and showing calves.

In the judging contests, Donald McCaig, Ormstown, won the Family Herald Trophy for best junior judge followed in order by Murray Templeton, Donald McKell, Bobby Ness, Roland Glen (who was killed in an auto accident June 25th), Murray Elliot, Peter Tully, Dalton Saddler, Margaret Templeton, John Tully.

Margaret Templeton won the Kiwanis trophy and Jack Tully was awarded the Alvin Ness Memorial Trophy for Showmanship. His brother, Peter, stood second, followed by Donald McKell, Donald McGregor, R. E. Ness, Basil Kelly, E. Ouimet, Roland Glen, Bernice Ness and Margaret Ness.

Calf Judging

Calf club members brought out 35 Ayrshires to be judged, top place going to Eileen Ness in the senior section and to Margaret Ness in the junior. Best Holstein calf was shown by Marion McRae in the senior section and Gerald Duncan headed the line-up of junior calves. Allister Ouimet's Jersey calf was the best of that breed.

HAYMAKING . . . (Continued from page 3)

somewhat as it passes through the fan, but "since all of it goes into the mow," he rates it just as good as any other hay for feeding. On the basis of three years' experience with the buckrake-blower combination, he concludes that he "can put the hay into the mow slightly greener than with a hay fork." The reason is that the blower pipe distributes the hay evenly and avoids the hot spots in the center of the mow where the hay is packed by dropping from the fork. Furthermore, he says, "There is a constant stream of air passing over the hay while the blower is operating."

With a hired man to help him pitch the hay into the blower, and his 13-year-old son to operate the buckrake, Mr. MacDuffie was putting in hay at the rate of almost 2½ tons an hour last summer while we were there to time the operation with stopwatches. The hay was hauled one-third of a mile to the barn. Loads of hay on the buckrake were weighed with Load-O-Meters, which are commonly used to weigh trucks on the highways. This year Mr. MacDuffie will have another buckrake for his 11-year-old son to operate. Then he will have one man and two boys to help him put up hay from 80 acres.

Mr. MacDuffie owns two of these blowers and at least five others were operated in Genesee and adjacent New York counties in 1944. We understand that a farmer near Columbus, Ohio, developed a similar machine for mowing away hay almost simultaneously with, but independently of, Mr. MacDuffie. As an average for the four farms with buckrakes and blowers where time and weight records were obtained last year, two men and a boy were putting in hay at the rate of two tons an hour. This was at about the same rate as for 3-men crews on a larger number of farms where buckrakes were used with grapple forks or slings at the barn. One of the major advantages of the buckrake is that it provides a continuous stream of hay coming to the barn; the blower further provides a means of eliminating much of the hard work at the barn.

Ward Crowfoot, a close neighbor of MacDuffie's, put in his hay alone in 1944. His method was to dump two or three buckrake loads at the blower and then stop to blow the hay into the mow. He fed the blower and operated the rake, too. Even though the haying was done more slowly than with a larger crew, he put his hay into the mow in good condition.

A medium-sized tractor supplies ample power to operate the blower. If an electric motor or gas engine is used, it should have ample power to operate the ensilage cutter, as well, even though the hay blower may not require all of the power.

The low cost of the blower outfit is distinctly in its favor. The buckrake mounted on a truck or auto chassis and the blower from a discarded threshing machine have been acquired by these farmers at moderate cost. The outlay varies considerably with the proportion of the construction work done by the owner. In comparison with choppers, barn driers, and balers, the cost is small. Because of the wartime restrictions on materials and the shortage of labor, it appears probable that most implement manufacturers will be able to supply but few, if any, blowers for the 1945 haying season. Discarded threshing machines, therefore, are probably the most promising immediate source of blowers. After the war, with materials and labor available, the buckrake-blower combination for mowing away hay may readily become deservedly popular.

(Courtesy of Better Crops with Plant Food)

Lachute Fair Has Good Turnout

The executive of the Lachute Fair deserve and have doubtless received many expressions of congratulation for the way this year's show was handled. The exhibition is growing larger every year, and near-record crowds attended, creating an all-time record for one day's attendance. Fine weather, though it adds to the enjoyment of the fair, nevertheless gave busy farmers a much-needed opportunity to catch up with back work, otherwise the attendance figures would have been even greater.

Ayrshires managed to hold their place in total numbers with 127 head out, but the Holsteins gave them a close run with 113. Only one herd each of Jerseys and Canadians showed up, and entries in the beef cattle classes, sheep and swine were not large. The heavy horses made up in quality what they lacked in quantity, the Clydesdales making a particularly impressive showing. The light horse show was outstanding and was the main attraction for thousands of spectators in the evenings. All in all, it was a good fair.

Judging Results

In Ayrshires, W. H. Coverdale had the junior and grand champion, Braeheid Sir Jock 2nd, and the senior champion, Le Moine Point Manifest, reserve senior going to Clifford Oswald with Willowhaugh Ranger. Senior and grand champion female was Glengarry Jeanette for Cummings Bros., Lancaster, Ont. who also had the reserve senior and grand on Glengarry Jeanie. The junior champion was Brookview Beauty Again 2nd for J. P. Bradley and reserve went to Coverdale on Le Moine Point Gilberta. Judge — P. D. McArthur.

The senior and grand champion Holstein bull was Spring Farm Sensation Pabst for J. H. McKenzie, reserve Southview Francy Gord for G. R. Gladu. Raymondale Rag Apple Wavell was junior champion for Wm. S. Wilson and Sons and reserve was Norda Mont Vic Rag Aple Mercedes. Wilson also had the female senior and grand champion and reserve on Countess Netherland Ormsby and Bell Abbekerk Snowbell; junior champion was Reinette Hilda Bluejay Colantha for Gladu, reserve going to Goodyear on Goodyear Illmeracme Jennie.

Beef Cattle

In the beef cattle classes, which are not yet among the strongest classes at Lachute, Mrs. T. C. Stewart had the senior and grand champion bull, Elector's Standard, and the junior reserve. Dr. McCall had reserve senior and grand and won all the female championships except junior reserve which went to a Stewart entry. Two herds of dual-purpose Shorthorns, those of E. K. Wilson and Dr. A. D. McGibbon, both of Lachute, were out. McGibbon had the junior, reserve senior and reserve junior bulls, Wilson the senior champion. Both junior championships in females went to McGibbon in addition to the senior

and grand championship. Wilson had the reserve senior and grand championship.

Horses

Best Clydesdale station was Fumeshaugh Prince for W. H. Coverdale, and A. T. Cleveland had the junior champion. In females most of the awards went to George Watson, Leonard, Ont. Percheron awards went to Gilbert Arnold, who also had the junior champion Belgian. Dr. Pepper was, as usual, senior and grand champion in this breed.

Sheep and Swine

In Cheviots, A. Ayre took all but two firsts, which went to Cecil Acres. R. B. Gaspell led in Hampshire, with Acres taking a few firsts. In Leicesters, Omer Sauve won every class where he had an entry, the others going to W. E. Burton. Burton almost swept the boards in Oxfords, and Ayre won all Southdown awards.

Carson Tomalty carried off the bulk of the Yorkshire ribbons, with the balance going to W. E. Burton, Vars, Ont. Dougall A. Cumming, Russell, Ont., had the only Berkshire entries, and Cecil Acres the only Tamworths.

Khaki College

A program of education and vocational training has been planned for personnel in overseas units, both in Europe and the United Kingdom. Every soldier will be eligible to take part-time courses, and those who can be released can take full time work at a Khaki College, where intensive instruction will be given in all academic subjects up to second year university. There will be refresher courses for teachers, and a variety of other courses including agriculture, forestry and commercial training.

Core of the whole scheme is the compulsory course in "re-orientation". This consists of a series of studies in citizenship designed to bridge the gap between the years of military life and the civilian world.

WILSIL LIMITED

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Yorkshire Pigs

VAUDREUIL, P.Q.

Wool Bonus

The wool bonus applies for the third consecutive season in all provinces except Manitoba. All Registered Warehouses report that a vast improvement has taken place in the removal and separate packing of such disqualifying Rejects as Tags, Chaffy necks and backs and Burry bellies. As an illustration of what is being done by the grower, a recent analysis of 1007 Ontario clips at the Weston Warehouse, showed 488 clean clips, 312 clips where the grower had separated the rejects at shearing time and 207 clips where the tags, chaffy or burry portions had to be removed at time of grading. A specific instance is cited of one Ontario sheep owner who had 100 lb. of heavy chaffy and 12 lb. of tags in 1944 from a total net weight of 563 lb. but learning how to correct the situation, he returned with his 1945 clip showing not a single pound of reject wool and out of 575 lb., almost 200 lb. classed as "Special Selection". The increased net return was \$26.64 or almost 5 cents per pound — not bad recompense for a little care and thought.

Although the drought is reported as having broken, great damage has resulted to the Australian sheep industry. Authentic reports, from the Office of the High Commissioner indicate the following loss approximations.

SHEEP — Deaths of wool sheep estimated at 7,000,000 with a minimum normal value of \$13,000,000.

WOOL — Clip down by 440,000 bales, or roughly 132,000,000 lb. valued at about \$30,000,000.

MEAT — Production loss 224,000,000 lb. valued at about \$21,000,000.

The British Government has contracted to purchase the entire Australian clip for the duration of the war and one year after the end of the war with Japan.



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WASHABLE LUSTROUS FINISH FOR WALLS WOODWORK FLOORS FURNITURE VERANDAS ETC.

NOTICE

The appraisal season for valuing farms for loans from the CANADIAN FARM LOAN BOARD, has already started.

Requests in view of applications for loans and explanatory literature should be made to the undersigned—

P. A. Angers, Esq., Branch Manager, Canadian Farm Loan Board, P.O. Box, 130 Station "B", Quebec, P.Q.

Average monthly farm wages for male help on farm as at May 15, in Canada, was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be \$66.37, with board. This compares with a 1940 figure of \$26.02, an increase in the war period of 155 percent.



FAST-SAFE-SURE!

Remit by
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES...

June 1st farm wage rates in the States averaged \$81.30 with board, according to a report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which states that this is a record high.

The figure is nearly double that for June 1, 1942.

When Pa is Sick

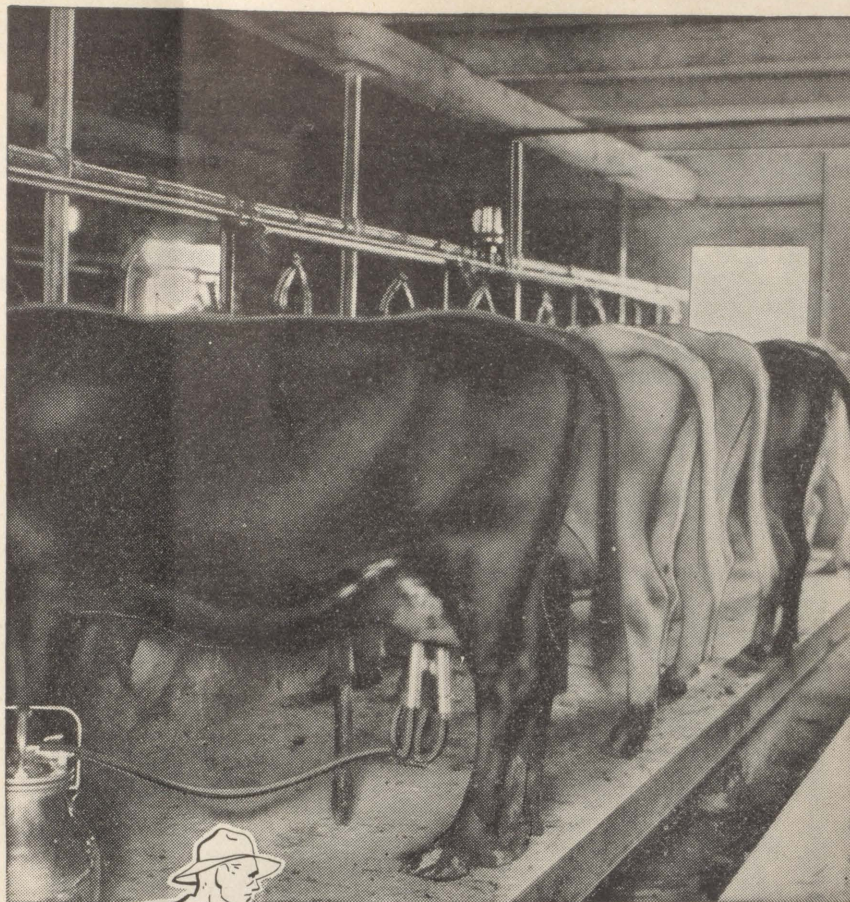
When Pa is sick, he's scared to death.
An' ma an' us just holds our breath.
He crawls into bed an' puffs an' grunts,
An' does all kinds of crazy stunts.
He wants "Doc" Brown and mighty quick,
For when Pa's ill he's awful sick.
He gasps and moans an' sort of sighs,
He talks so queer an' rolls his eyes.
Ma jumps an' runs an' all of us,
An' all the house is in a fuss,
An' peace an' joy is mighty skeerce—
When Pa is sick it's something fierce.

When Ma is Sick

When Ma is sick she pegs away,
She's quiet though, not much to say.
She goes right on adoin' things,
An' sometimes laughs an' even sings.
She says she don't feel extra well,
But then it's just a kind of spell,
She'll be all right tomorrow sure,
A good old sleep will be the cure.
An' Pa he sniffs, an' makes no kick
For women folks is always sick,
An' Ma, she smiles, lets on she's glad—
When Ma is sick it ain't so bad.

Live-stock owners who have heard of some of the benefits from the use of sulfa drugs in treating live-stock ailments have been reminded by the veterinary authorities that there is also a dangerous side to the use of these drugs. Through their improper use, the following are some of the results — degeneration of liver cells, damage to kidney tubes, depletion of bone marrow, necrosis of muscles, and in some instances hemorrhages. The authorities point out that these are not common occurrences but they may result when sulfa drugs are used by person who do not know their proper application and limitations. The only safe way is when the drugs are used under the direction of a veterinary officer.

Strong evidence exists that "polio" (infantile paralysis) may be spread by eating food contaminated by flies.



STOP MILK LOSSES

with **STANCO** Livestock spray

▶ Biting flies and insects can cut your milk production—and your profits! Stanco Livestock Spray stops all that—repels flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests—keeps cows quiet during milking—more than pays for itself in extra milk profits!

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Motor Oils — Gear Oils and Greases — Mobiloil —
Imperial Essolube HD Motor Oil.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

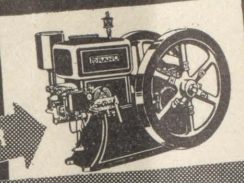
And now we have seen some of the people who make the National Film Board movies which we enjoy so much. A group of the 'Lights, Action, Camera' men came to the F. F. rally for Stanstead County. In fact, the meeting had the pleasure of listening to the leader give us a pre-view of the ground being covered in an agricultural film being shot locally. It sounds as if we would see some familiar faces on the screen next winter. That is, if the weather permits the finishing of the picture for the same weather which makes agriculture difficult this spring also makes it difficult to get the on-the-spot scenes which make the Film Board movies so real.

Speaking of the weather, it is still 'Scattered showers' which have been sufficiently scattered lately to enable most of us to get the crops in the ground. Lately it has been warm enough so the seeds seem to bounce right out again in a green sprout about as fast as you put them in. Early seedings suffered from delayed-action germination but eventually came up fairly well though there are some reports of two re-plantings of potatoes. Anyway we have now worried through to the stage where we can get a change. Now we can start wondering how we'll ever get the haying done if it stays wet.

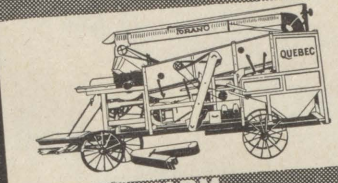
One way to give it a start is to put some in the silo, which we hope to do soon. But we are getting a bit discouraged with the idea of wilting before ensiling to avoid the use of a preservative. With local farmers it seems to be a dangerous procedure since it is difficult to get just the right degree of wilting. In fact, Walter Keeler, who has made grass silage more years than anyone else around, adds some water as it goes through the cutter. Some farmers are getting curious about the artificial drying outfits which finish the curing process in the barn by air circulation. Anyway, in spite of all fears expressed, we are all pretty sure that the hay crop will move into storage in some

FORANO

The stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.

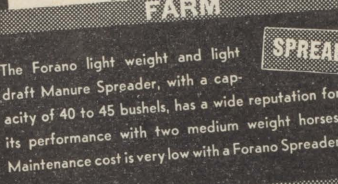


MOTOR

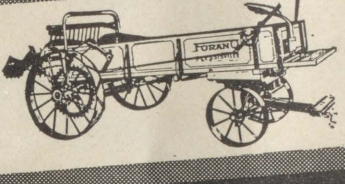


THRESHER

The Forano-Quebec Thresher is a well known machine, long appreciated for its simplicity, performance and low price; characterized by a patented screen made in two inversely operating parts—the only machine of its kind.

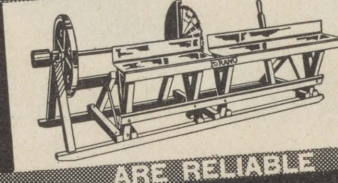


FARM

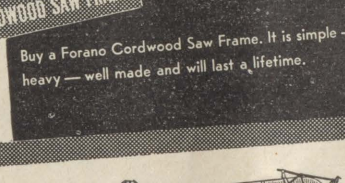


SPREADER

The Forano light weight and light draft Manure Spreader, with a capacity of 40 to 45 bushels, has a wide reputation for its performance with two medium weight horses. Maintenance cost is very low with a Forano Spreader.

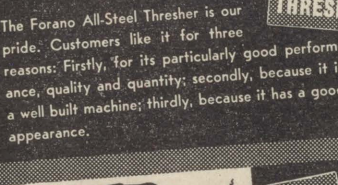


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THRESHER

The Forano All-Steel Thresher is our pride. Customers like it for three reasons: Firstly, for its particularly good performance, quality and quantity; secondly, because it is a well built machine; thirdly, because it has a good appearance.



ROOT CUTTER

Forano Root Cutter can be driven by hand or motor. It is roller bearing mounted, rendering it easy to operate.

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THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

PLESSISVILLE P.Q. CANADA

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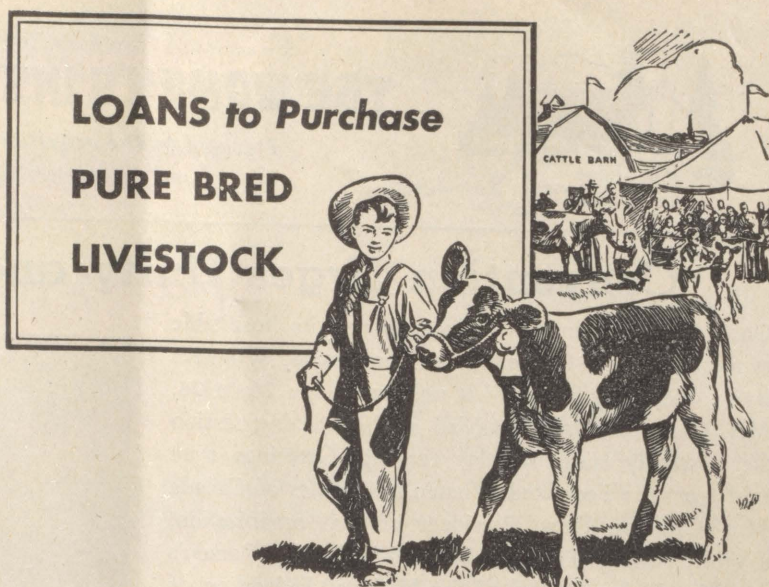
Udder Knowledge

1. To be successful, a dairyman must be udderwise.
2. Many udder facts need to be known.
3. All that a dairyman is he owes to udders.
4. While feed is important milk is made from udder materials.
5. Cows must be milked from the udder end.
6. Many cows are udderly ruined
7. The cow's udder is the biggest money bag in agriculture.
8. Udder injuries produce mastitis.
9. Do unto udders as you would have them return unto you.
10. Be considerate of udders and the reward shall be yours.
11. Don't expect good results from a cow that is udderly neglected.
12. This is not udder nonsense.

manner and condition sooner or later. If we can do it sooner and in good condition the average mean diet of the world's population won't be quite so mean this winter as it will if we have to do it later and in poor condition. We used to think we couldn't harrow when the ground was wet but we had to do it this year. Maybe we can make good hay in the rain too(?).

The grain sown early in the pasture is ready for grazing in sixty days which, I think, is about on schedule. It makes one's heart rejoice to see how much better it looks than the unimproved area beside it. But it also makes your heart ache to see so many unimproved acres letting the cows go hungry right in June in a year of ABUNDANT rainfall. Meanwhile one horse can't handle the job of keeping the growth down on about a half acre of fertilized pasture in spite of the fact that we were rather disappointed in its appearance early in the spring. However, it will be quite easy to find another horse willing to undertake the job of assistant in the task. A little later on we shall turn the job over to the calves though they aren't very numerous this spring.

Well our F. F. rally found us with a new county representative in the person of Carl Corey who is quite capable of performing the duties. The latter will be easier if Reg Connor continues to push from behind as he did last night. A good leader can go places but he can go further with the same amount of personal effort if he has some good followers. Leading requires still less personal effort if one just waits to be pushed into action. It is a weakness of democracy that there must be some of this to remain the leader. But that very weakness becomes its strength when the people take their responsibility seriously enough to study out the proper way to push. Then, when the push does come, there is lots of power behind it. The good leader can give enough of the appearance of being pushed to remain in office yet point the way in which the people should push and make them think they thought of it first. After the



THE QUALITY of the livestock on your farm can be improved in relatively few years through the steady introduction of selected individuals of good blood lines. Should you wish to buy young pedigreed stock or mature animals of superior breeding, The Royal Bank of Canada will be glad to lend you cash for the purpose.

Under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944, loans are available on most attractive terms for the purchase of foundation or breeding livestock, for machinery, equipment, farm electric systems, the construction and repair of buildings and other purposes. Repayment may be arranged by convenient instalments and the interest rate is low. We welcome your enquiries for farm loans.



"FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS"

This is the title of our new booklet which describes in detail the many attractive features of Farm Improvement Loans . . . what the money can be used for . . . method of repayment . . . and the new types of security which can now be accepted by the Bank. Ask for a copy at your local branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

war Democracy is still in danger and the 'Divide and Conquer' policy on which Hitler hoped to win the war can still lose us the peace. We are approaching minority rule because there are so many parties that the actual majority of votes does not go to the ruling party. As the Rev. H. G. Rice so well put it 'The number of our political parties represents the measure of our ignorance'. And that means that we are getting dumber fast.

A new form of good neighbourliness is seen in a co-operative experiment by Canada, the United States and the Province of Ontario to control the destructive spruce budworm. A United States Department of Agriculture biplane has recently completed spraying a small section of Ontario forest with new insecticides. The full effect of the experiment will not be clear until the spring of 1946, when the new brood of budworms would normally be expected to attack the foliage.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Convention Urges Unity and Co-operation

Once again Macdonald College opened its hospitable doors to the Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes, the thirty-first, which was held June 26 to 28.

Mrs. Chas. Smallman presided at the opening session in the Assembly Hall, Tuesday evening. Greetings were brought from the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada by Mrs. Cameron Dow, President of that organization, Miss Violet Ramsay, President of the Macdonald Women's Union, Miss Helen Guiton of the National Federation of Home and School Councils, and Acting Vice-Principal, Prof. R. Summerby.

Unity and co-operation was the theme running through all the program, the latter speaker, Prof. Summerby, paying tribute to the results already accomplished by the W.I. and urging them to even greater effort to promote racial understanding and good-will, not only in our own small communities but in the broader sphere of international relations.

Mrs. Roswell Thomson, second Vice-President, Q.W.I., in her reply, expressed the regret felt at the illness of Dean Brittain and the appreciation of the delegates for the opportunity of meeting again in these beautiful surroundings.

Madam LeBeau, representing Mr. Emile Gauthier, director of Handicrafts, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, brought greetings from that department. She praised the work of the W.I. and gave a brief sketch of the objectives of the Cercles de Fermières and felt rural women should understand each other. With greater knowledge would come tolerance, respect for civil liberties and co-operation, "to make good Canadians in a united Canada".

A sing-song, led by Mrs. Howard Cass, president of Stanstead County, and organ music, beautifully rendered by Mr. F. Hanson, proved a pleasing addition to the evening.

At the two sessions of the Provincial Board of Directors, held during the day, Tuesday, several items of interest to the Province were discussed.

The MacFarlane Memorial Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Kathleen Brown of Stanstead, this honour going to the county of Stanstead for the second consecutive year.

Seven panels have been formed under the W.P.T.B. These are asked to keep up their reports.

Publicity work is returning to the former system, local conveners sending their reports to the county.



Although their programme was a full one, the delegates to the annual convention found time for a short trip through the College farm. Here they are examining sand-cultures of celery.

Objectives for '45-'46

There are five main provincial objectives for the coming year. The Self-denial Fund is to be continued to provide comforts for the prisoners of war where most needed, particular reference being made to Hong Kong. Ditty bags are to be filled again, these to be procured from the Q.W.I. office; National Emergency Fund to support F.W.I.C., knitting for Norwegian Relief and fur for the Navy League complete the list.

Miss Doris Cillis, President of Sherbrooke County, was appointed to continue on the Protestant section of the Textbook Committee and Mrs. R. Thomson will again represent the Q.W.I. in the National Federation of Home and School Associations.

It is hoped to increase interest in W.I. work among the younger women by forming Junior Institutes. Mrs. T. H. Kirby, President of Compton County, was appointed to take charge of that work.

Como, Hudson and Hudson Heights have been re-organized under a new name, Cavignal, and with increased membership.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Gerald Miller, President of Gaspé County, one new branch was organized in that district.

Mrs. A. Ames, formerly Miss Barbara Fletcher, was present at these meetings and gave valuable suggestions.

Miss Dangelzer of the C.B.C. was present and arrange-

ments were made for her to visit different rural sections and give interviews over the radio, a valuable source of publicity.

Officers Elected

Following is the list of the Provincial Officers and Conveners as presented by Mrs. R. Thomson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

<i>Past President</i>	Mrs. Cameron E. Dow, Port Daniel West, Bonaventure.
<i>Hon. Vice-Pres.</i>	Miss A. Pritchard, Wyman, Pontiac.
<i>Hon. Vice-Pres.</i>	Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, Lennoxville, Sherbrooke.
<i>President</i>	Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee, Chateauguay-Huntingdon.
<i>1st Vice-Pres.</i>	Miss A. C. Dresser, Richmond, Richmond.
<i>2nd Vice-Pres.</i>	Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, Rouville.
<i>Secretary</i>	Mrs. D. F. Orr, Hemmingford, Chateauguay-Huntingdon.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Mansonville, Brome-Missisquoi.
<i>Agriculture</i>	Mrs. H. C. Yates, Stanbridge East, Brome-Missisquoi.
<i>Welfare and Health</i>	Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley, Stanstead.
<i>Home Economics</i>	Mrs. Volney Hurley, Sawyerville, Compton.
<i>War Services</i>	Mrs. H. Ellard, Wright, Wright.
<i>Education</i>	Mrs. C. S. Daintry, North Hatley, Stanstead.

National and International Relations.....

Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, Port Daniel Centre, Bonaventure.

Publicity Mrs. H. G. Taylor, Ayer's Cliff, Stanstead.

Rep. F.W.I.C...... Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee, Chateauguay-Huntingdon.

Corres. Sec...... Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Lennoxville, Sherbrooke.

Q.W.I. Notes

Argenteuil County. Brownsburg Branch is already profiting by the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan, one member having been in hospital a few days. A war bride was entertained by the Branch and presented with a Pyrex dish and expressed her delight with Canada and its conditions. Frontier held a Grandmother's Day with a suitable programme. This Branch won the County prize for largest attendance at the County meeting. Lachute Branch planned to send flowers to the sick and to entertain the local war brides. A talk on the Central School Board was given by George W. Deacon, a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. A talk on Rehabilitation was given by Miss E. Walker, demonstrator-secretary of the Q.W.I. Mille Isles had a novel method for raising funds in a dime and quarter bank. Morin Heights had papers on "The Kitchen Front" and another on the use of wild green. Prizes were offered in the school. Pioneer Branch had selections from magazines, also a short story on the Dutch. Upper Lachute had as programme a report of the recent County Convention.



The Q.W.I. executive for 1946.

Bonaventure County. New Richmond Branch had a Grandmother's Day programme, distributed sunshine bags as a means of raising funds, and arranged to present prizes in the schools. A paper on home growing of seeds was given and a display of old-fashioned shawls exhibited.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon Counties. The duties of School Commissioners were outlined in Dundee meeting by Mrs. John Fleming reading from the local Law book. Delightful violin music played by Mr. Thomas MacFarlane was much enjoyed, Mrs. Stirret Cameron accompanying on the piano. Franklin Centre had readings on "What Canada is Justly Proud of" and a humorous one entitled "On Being Cliniced. Hemminford Branch had a talk by a Notary Public on Wills and Succession Duties. This Branch adopted the Blue Cross Plan. Howick welcomed two war brides to the district. The Blue Cross Plan was adopted in this Branch. Sewing hints and the use of new vegetables gave a practical touch to the meeting, which concluded with packing eggs for the Friendly Home, Montreal. Mrs. James McKell, a charter member, was congratulated on her eighty-seventh birthday.

Compton County. Brookbury planned a tea also a school-children's treat and remembered a member's daughter in hospital. A "shower" and gift for brides were planned. Bury Branch made plans to secure a flag for use of the Branch. Two war brides from overseas were welcomed. Papers on Health and child welfare were given. Sawyer-ville had a speaker on gardening, and another on the Veteran's Land Act. Dr. Pomerleau; Captain Gilbert also addressing the meeting. Scotstown sent blankets and flowers to the sick. A social hour with games and refreshments was enjoyed. Cookshire Branch held a meeting in the High School which provided a programme, while the Institute gave a tea. A Rummage sale netted \$66.75 for the treasury.

Gaspe County. This County held its annual meeting with an interesting programme for the day.

Gatineau County. All Branches in the County had an exhibit of children's clothing at Aylmer Fair. Rupert held a picnic for the school children and planned a tea and food sale, also drafted a programme for the annual community Memorial Service. Wright Branch held the meeting in the school, the pupils having a share in the programme. A Dutch sale amounted to \$8. A picnic lunch was enjoyed at the close of the meeting.

Megantic County. Inverness Branch made plans for the County School Fair and voted \$10. towards expenses.

Missisquoi County. Cowansville Branch had a paper on Agriculture. The Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan was adopted. A one-act play was a feature which was much appreciated. Ways and means for providing a community centre were discussed. A short talk on agriculture dealt with the raising of fruits and vegetables for the countries of Europe. A weed contest in St. Armand Branch was won by Mrs. Sager.

Papineau County. Lockaber Branch is preparing an exhibit of Handicraft for a local exhibition.

Pontiac County. Bristol Busy Bees had an address by the local Agronomist. Books were sent to the Hospital.



Members of the Wyman Q.W.I., photographed by Miss Abbie Pritchard at the home of Mrs. F. R. Hutchison.

Clarendon Branch received completed articles of fancy work and gave out more work. Elmside donated two quilts to Shawville Community Hospital. Articles on Agriculture and Home Economics were read.

Quebec County. Valcartier discussed the building of a hall and planned a social evening. Plans were made for an Autumn sale. A social evening netted \$30. for the treasury.

Richmond County. A "shower" was planned for a sick member of Denison's Branch. Funeral designs were supplied in two cases. Gore discussed the annual School Fair and planned a food sale.

Rouville County. A report of the Regional meeting addressed by Miss Christmas in Sherbrooke was the chief item at Abbotsford meeting.

Sherbrooke County. Ascot Branch voted \$10. to the County School Fair. An address on the Federation of Agriculture by Agronomist D. J. McMillan was a feature of the meeting. Brompton planned for a flower show in August. Cherry River held the meeting on the lawn at Mrs. Betty Katt's home, when an enjoyable time was spent with readings, contests, and refreshments. Orford Branch adopted the Blue Cross Plan, and had a talk on public health.

Stanstead County. Ayer's Cliff had discussions on the Blue Cross Plan, vocational guidance and community recreation. The topic for study at Beebe meeting was Agriculture, an Exchange of slips bulbs and small plants being conducted. A sale of Mother's Day flowers was held, realizing \$40. which will be used in hospital and welfare work. Minton adopted the Blue Cross Plan. Way's Mills held a supper and a re-make review very successfully and secured a McGill Library. The Branch adopted the Blue Cross Plan. Stanstead North re-roofed their club room and

presented two brides with quilts. An apron contest was held and five sunshine baskets sent out. An address by Dr. Hacket was a feature of the meeting. Tomifobia Branch has sponsored a successful season of National Film Board showings and is planning to continue these showings in the Fall. School prizes have been offered.

Reports too late for classification

Ormstown Branch had as speaker a local agronomer, Mr. R. Reid, who addressed the meeting on seasonal shrubs and flower culture. Canterbury had a sale which netted \$8.70. A picnic was planned for Dominion Day.

Nutrition a Live Issue in Canada

by M. E. McCurdy

At about the time that Canada made her declaration of war against Germany the country began to be nutrition-conscious, the idea being pointed by facts which came to light when men were taking a physical examination before entering the Services. It was discovered, then, that only 40% were fit for service, the remaining 60% being below par largely owing to malnutrition from lack of suitable foods. It took a war to bring a realization of this condition. It may be that the Peace which follows will give opportunity and understanding to grapple with this national and individual problem.

It is perhaps fitting that it was the women of Canada who first voiced their fears for the future of a country in which youth is so seriously handicapped from earliest childhood by mistaken and careless habits of eating.

On the day following the Declaration of War, the Canadian National Council of Women had plans ready, and its membership was represented by the President, Mrs. G. O. Spencer of Moncton, and the Convener of National Health, Dr. Edna Guest, who called upon Government authorities to discuss a programme of health measures, which would be of service in keeping Canada in health and thus helping in winning the War.

A study of the reports of the organizations which make up the National Council of Women proved that the health of the public was seriously threatened by abnormal home conditions caused by the War, and that there was a great lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of proper nutrition all over Canada. The spread of the knowledge of correct feeding then became a major project of the National Council, which adopted the following resolutions.

"WHEREAS our National Council of Women is convinced that if the morale of Canada is to be retained and if Canada's children of today are to reach a vigorous maturity, that not the comparatively few but every home in Canada should have immediate instruction in food values and efficient meals; and

"WHEREAS our Councils and affiliated organizations have demonstrated the immediate need and popular demand for such instruction,

East Angus sent flowers and cards to the Hospital. The school children had their eyes tested, the examination being sponsored by the Institute. Belvedere Branch held a successful salad tea, and drew up plans for a flower show in August. Lennoxville distributed sunshine bags as a means of raising funds. A talk on Nutrition was a part of the programme. Former members and friends of Beebe Institute were remembered with cards. Gore Branch had a slip and plant exchange and held a successful food sale. Wyman Branch arranged a social gathering to welcome newcomers and are planning the completion of an Honour Roll for local boys and girls.

"BE IT RESOLVED that we petition the Governments involved to give their support to attaining this instruction by the appointment of a specially trained nutritionist in our Federal Department of Health, and a nutritionist in each Province whose sole duty will be to co-ordinate and co-operate in getting into every home efficient instruction on food values and proper meals.

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governments be asked to give this problem their immediate consideration as an urgent war measure."

The resulting follow-up of these resolutions was most gratifying and effective, for in less than six months after this appeal to the Government a Division of Nutrition Services in the Dominion Department of Health was established with a staff of five specialists.

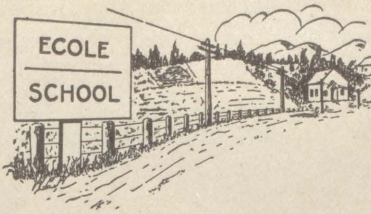
In the meantime the women of Canada banded together in their various organizations, with or without skilled leadership, carried on their efforts of securing sufficient nutrition knowledge in their own homes and communities although facing shortages in many of the daily food necessities.

Quoting from one of Canada's authorities on food values, Dr. Alan Brown, Physician-in-Chief for the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, this statement is found.

"There is now sufficient knowledge of food values in our laboratories to keep our people well, if this knowledge could be transferred into the homes of our people."

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Health, in an address over the CBC in 1942, congratulated the women of Canada on the work accomplished and planned, of which he said: "There is no end to it." He reviewed the work done under the Canadian Committee of Nutrition during its existence, when it was discovered that it was not poverty so much as lack of knowledge of healthful kinds of foods and the proper quantity of these to keep the family in health, which is a cause for malnutrition.

A dietary standard called Canada's Official Food Rules has been compiled by the Department of Health which tells how much of the most important foods is necessary for the average healthy person. Every woman in Canada should know and use these rules in her meal-planning.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Successful Forum Picnics at Brome and Argenteuil

CABINET MINISTER PRESENT

The Farm Forums have added picnics to their calendar of events in at least two districts of Quebec.

Six Forums were represented at the Brome and Missisquoi picnic which met at Bondville on Brome Lake June 27th. The feature of the day was a visit from the Hon. Jonathan Robinson who congratulated the farmers at their enterprise in forming an organization which had many possibilities as an agency to promote the interests of agriculture. Mr. Robinson felt that with the right attitude, and a desire to achieve results a great deal could be accomplished.

The Farm Forums, he said, was one of the first movements yet conceived to help farmers to help themselves.

Sports was a feature at the Argenteuil gathering when 175 members met at Pollock Grove at Hill Head. Both young and old joined in the sports which included softball, races, jumping and tug-of-war. A committee representing all the forums in Argenteuil under the chairmanship of Stewart Armstrong, had planned an excellent program.

The provincial Farm Forum secretary, R. Alex Sim spoke at both functions.

Last Year on My Film Circuit

by R. E. Taylor

At the end of the film showings for this season it may be of value to look back upon what has been done or left undone and to make an inventory of the various communities on this film circuit. From this it may be possible to make plans for the future.

At the close of last season this circuit included communities in Pontiac and Gatineau counties as well as places around Montreal. Last summer some special shows were put on in several communities which it was impossible to include before. Early last fall a separate circuit was set up, which is served by Mr. Smart now. This arrangement released time for communities in the Eastern Townships which had asked for film service.

The following is a report on the communities, their record as well as their plans :—

Athelstan. There is only an afternoon showing here, for school children. Six schools attend when the weather permits. Usually a few adults are also present. Each teacher is given a utilization sheet on the films, and discussions take place in the individual schools.

Herdman. Here films were shown on Fourth Nights of the Farm Forum broadcast series. These people usually have special speakers, a dance or other forms of recreation. Films may be utilized more fully here next year, especially if they can supplement Farm Forum discussions. A program planning committee will be elected by the Farm Forum groups for the next season, to arrange for panel discussions, special speakers, etc.

The school showings here are on Tuesday morning

following the Farm Forum night. A maximum of eight schools, six Protestant and two Catholic attend.

Dundee. Film nights here have been sponsored by a committee elected by the group that attended the first showing. The members of this committee take turns in chairing the meetings and acting as discussion leaders. Two people are responsible for recreation programs. The programs are well balanced and have held the interest of people well. At times, the discussions were too long or on topics of little interest. The recreation program was enjoyed by young and old.

Orms-town. Last winter the school here introduced a course in agriculture, once a week. An attempt to show films related to the topics under discussion was partially successful. The film showings are sponsored by the Orms-town Study Club, which has combined its activities with the film showings. At the meeting of the executive of the Club it was decided to utilize the films to a greater extent next season. Plans call for an intensive program for eight weeks in the fall. Special films from the Department of Education have been shown to the school children here.

Franklin Centre. Our sponsor here is the Young People's Organization. During the past season a planned recreation program took place after each showing. Discussion of films was not very popular here, although it may be revived next season.

Havelock. Showings here were sponsored by the Red Cross. Additional Quiz programs did not prove very interesting. At one of the last meetings it was suggested that the

Farm Forum might sponsor the films next season, and that they might elect a chairman for the discussions after the film showings.

Arundel. Two years ago an Adult Education Committee was formed in this community. This committee has organized four farm forum groups and the film showings. The chief difficulty here is that showings are on Monday night when the Farm Forums meet and the radio reception in the hall where the films are shown is very poor. Train schedules are such that the film showings have to be on Monday, to allow for a school showing.

Weir. Film showings are greatly appreciated here, although any other program is lacking.

Morin Heights. The Women's Institute has been sponsoring the film showings here. No attempt has been made yet to develop a full program of recreation.

Rougemont. Shows take place in the school in the afternoon. The films come mostly from the Department of Education. A few women have attended these afternoon shows. There are not enough English-speaking people to make regular showing in the evening practical.

Abbotsford. A committee made up of representatives of the various organizations in the community has been providing a chairman to introduce the films, but no attempt has been made at discussions or recreation. It was decided recently to attempt the latter next season.

Shawbridge. A special film committee looks after the program here. Members of the committee take turns in being responsible for the showings and other program, which takes the form of readings, recitations and musical performances. No discussion of films has taken place here.

New Glasgow. This community is made up of many different races. No discussion of the films has taken place last season, but plans for a committee to promote a recreation program are under way.

West Brome. There has always been a chairman to conduct the showings here. An added attraction has been a card party after the films, the proceeds of which went to the Red Cross. Refreshments are served also. At the last meeting of the committee it was decided to try discussion of the feature film next season.

Cowansville. This community owns a projector, but the films are brought in for them to use.

East Farnham. This community included on the circuit only in October 1944, has developed the fullest program of any on the circuit. It is rather strenuous but has held the interest of the people all along. A speaker or panel or a forum discussion of the films makes up the program as well as refreshments and recreation. Meetings usually last till 1 a.m. Showings are sponsored by two Farm Forum groups and the school board. The school showing includes six schools.

Hatley. It is hoped that attendance will improve here next season. The suggestion is that the Young People's

Society might sponsor the showings and provide a program of recreation which would interest more people.

Ways Mills. This community started with a program consisting of an introduction to the films and a discussion after the showings. At about the middle of last season a recreation period was started and continued in spite of opposition from some people, who thought it was too expensive to provide light and heat in the hall.

Beebe. The film programs are sponsored by a committee representing various organizations in the community. The audience here is half French, although everybody probably understands English.

Graniteville. The showings are held in the United Church here. It is the only building large enough. Having no electricity, a wire is strung to the church from the nearest house. The people enjoy the films very much. They are sponsored by the W. I. and refreshments are sold after the showings. The minister has acted as chairman. No plans have yet been made for the coming season.

Tomifobia. Although the people here have not had their own chairman, the attendance was good. Half the people in the community speak French. Arrangements are being made to show some French language films as well next year.

Georgeville. A Young People's Organization sponsors the program which consists of the films and recreational activities, both are very popular.

Fitch Bay. Here again a Young People's Association sponsors the shows. There is either discussion or recreation or both, but only the members of the association take part in it and most of them are of school age.

A few general remarks to close this report: Nearly all the communities have planned some activity in conjunction with the film showings. A great deal more could be done toward the utilization of the films.

Through discussion and recreation a really worth while community program can be built up, but there is much to be done yet, until the time comes when communities will own their own projectors and order their own films. Existing organizations should be encouraged to obtain films connected with their own programs and to use those to the best advantage.

In some communities the film showings have been filling a real need for a social evening when people get together talk about things other than the weather and the crops.

There needs to be more understanding of Canada, the world, its problems, as well as the problems of the community. Films can show how some problems have been solved by other communities.

It is necessary to build up a recreation program, but the greatest need is to enable organizations in their own communities to get the films they want and to learn to use them to their best advantage.

Another Milestone in Rural Education

by William A. Steeves

Upon the ashes of the old Knowlton High School is rising the fourth school to be constructed by this community. The new Knowlton High School will be the first composite high school to be built in the Province of Quebec. It is intended to serve the entire Protestant community of Brome County. It will bring to the fortunate children opportunities for the best in education in one of the most up-to-date and best equipped schools in our country.

The laying of the corner stone on Saturday, June 23, was a proud moment for all who are interested in Protestant education. It marks another milestone in our development and gives a lead to other school boards who are contemplating modern school buildings, and broader educational opportunities.

School to be Community Centre

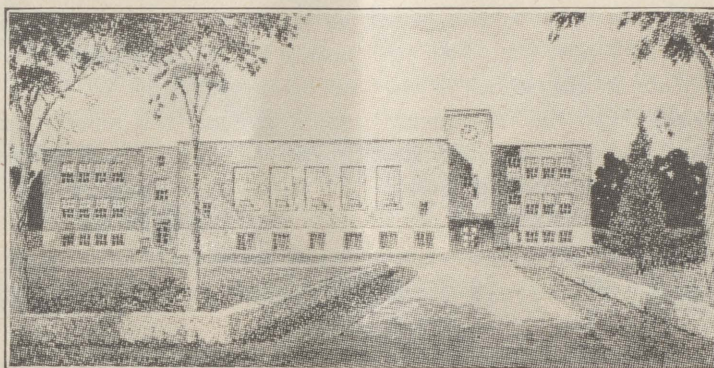
The school is designed and planned so that it will be a community centre; a place where all, parents as well as children, may meet to learn, to play, and to participate in the best in community life. The very programme prepared for the occasion emphasized the spirit of co-operation and the unity of purpose which has characterized the planning, and the dreaming of better education by the Knowlton School Commissioners and the New Building Fund Committee.

It was participated in by the children and their parents, the local clergy, the Mayor of Knowlton and other local leaders, and was carried through with a simplicity and dignity only possible when all work together toward one end.

Mr. L. M. Knowlton, Chairman of the School Board, gave a brief history of the three schools of the past and then directed the attention of all to the future. Dr. W. P. Percival, bringing the greetings of the Department of Education, reminded those present of "the great plans and great dreams for Protestant education in Brome County". Mr. Kirk Cameron, Chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, emphasized the importance of the occasion. "It is a great day for a community when a new school is established", he said, as he assured the people of Brome County that the Protestant Committee would watch with keen interest the progress of the school and the development of their plans for better education. The Hon. Jonathan Robinson, K.C., M.L.A., brought the

greetings of the Provincial Government. He promised that the interest which the Government had shown in this school would continue. The improving of educational facilities was the Government's deepest concern.

Every great community project must have a leader. There must be someone who is untiring in his efforts; someone who believes that the job can be done and is determined that it shall be done. The leader in this case is Mr. R. Eric Fisher. He had a vision of Brome County as a larger unit of administration for education and Knowlton High School as a 'Composite High School' in which there would be educational opportunities for all. When the old school was burned he determined that a new school should rise which would be a monument to the interest which



Brome County has in its children and its community life.

Eric Fisher Lays Corner Stone

Mr. Fisher left no stone unturned in his efforts to see this vision become a reality. He interested the local citizens and citizens from afar, he interested the majority of the County school boards, he interested the Protestant Committee, the Provincial Government, and in just one month more than a year after the old school burned he was honored by being asked to lay the corner stone of this splendid new school. Mr. Fisher has also been honored by his fellow citizens by being elected Chairman of the first Brome County Central School Board.

This new school being a Composite High School is to meet a much wider need than the former school. "While courses leading to a University will continue", said Mr. Fisher, "additional courses in agriculture, typing and book-keeping, household science and shopwork, will be available where the number of pupils warrants their introduction."

The spirit of the occasion was caught by Mr. Fisher in his closing remarks when he was speaking to the children. He spoke of the new school and its future and said, "But when completed it will only be the frame for the picture, or the unlit lamp. You children are that picture, the light of that lamp, for the spirit of the school comes from within. From you, your children, and your children's children may that spirit, that glowing lamp so shine that it will prove a beacon, lighting the way to this school for those from near and far — even for those beyond the distant hills".



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

Russian Agronomists Visit the College

Two members of the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States visited the College the latter part of June. The Journal camera caught them as they visited the Horticultural Department. Seen in the photo, from left to right, are Prof. H. R. Murray, Chairman of the Department, the party's interpreter, Messrs. Ilia E. Emelianov and Yakov Getmanov, both agronomists with the Foodstuffs Department of the Commission, and Mr. A. Seguin of the Plant Products Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who accompanied the visitors.



Prof. Lods Heads Agronomists

Professor Emile A. Lods, Assistant Professor of Agronomy at the College, and manager of the Provincial Seed Farm, has been elected President of La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec.

Mr. Lods was one of the founders of the Association of Agronomists and acted as vicepresident of the former Association from 1937 to 1942. He has been first vice-president of the Corporation since it was established in its present form in 1942.

New Staff Appointment



Miss Barbara Everett, B.Sc. (H.Ec.) '45, has been appointed dietitian at Glenaladale and assistant in Household Science at Macdonald College. She commenced her new duties on June 1st, and comments on her results have been most complimentary.

Mac Graduates Team Up

We have had two weddings in Ste. Annes so far this summer, and the principals at each were graduates of Macdonald College. On May 26th Doreen Watson, B.Sc. (H.Ec.) '45 and Herbert Hicklin, B.Sc. (Agr.) '44, were married in St. George's Church, and on June 16th, in the United Church, was the wedding of Bertha Johnson, B.H.S. '41 and Keith Greig, Dip. '42. Receptions after each wedding were held at Glenaladale.

The Hicklins are living here: Herbie is working toward his Master's degree in Nutrition, and Doreen, in addition to cooking the meals and keeping the house in order, is helping out in the Handicrafts Department.

The Greigs will make their home in Ormstown: Bertha plans to keep on teaching in the Ormstown High School where she has been for some years and Keith will keep the home farm going.

The best of luck to all of them.



Mr. and Mrs. Hicklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Greig.



THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

FARM MACHINE RATIONING EASED

Rationing of new farm machinery and equipment is now limited to 25 items still in short supply. These are the items which still require approval of farm machinery rationing officers before they may be purchased:

Corn pickers; tractor plows; tractor mounted plows; one-way discs, tiller or harrow plows; tandem tractor disc harrows; single wide disc harrows — 12 feet or over; spring and stiff tooth field cultivators; traction mounted cultivators; tractor mounted or semi-mounted mowers; side delivery rakes; hay loaders; pick-up hay balers; grain binders (horse and tractor drawn); corn binders; potato diggers; combine or reaper threshers; windrowers or swathers; threshers; ensilage harvesters; standard and row crop tractors; garden tractors; rubber-tired gears or trailers; power potato sprayers or dusters; fruit or orchard power sprayers; and pressure water systems and power pumps.

The action is in line with the Board's policy of removing machinery from the ration list as soon as the supply situation warrants. It is the third relaxation of this type since farm machinery rationing began in October, 1942. Repair and spare parts have never been rationed.

Early in June the Board announced a substantial increase in the production of new machinery and attachments for the next production year and controlled output by all large producers. Both manufacturers and importers are now required to distribute to each province in proportion to average sales in that province during 1940, 1941 and 1942.

1945 CHERRY PRICES

On and after June 26 all varieties of domestic sweet and sour cherries as well as imported cherries will sell under a single price ceiling.

In Ontario the price ceiling on sales from producers to wholesalers or shippers is \$1.30 per six quart basket.

In British Columbia the producer price ceiling on sales to wholesalers or shippers is \$2.65 for a 15-pound case and \$4.25 for a 25-pound case.

A trucking zone has been established in southwestern Ontario, extending as far east as Kingston and north to the Severn River. Within this zone the wholesaler's ceiling is the same whether he buys from a shipper or trucker or direct from a grower, and a shipper is lim-

ited to a markup of seven per cent over the grower price. In the trucking zone transportation costs which may be added will be the express rate for less than carlot from Grimsby, Ontario, regardless of where cherries are grown.

Outside this zone the markup for shippers is ten per cent over grower price and the wholesaler's markup is 12½ per cent of actual cost.

HIGH PRICE LEVEL FOR FOWL EXTENDED

To discourage early slaughtering of hens and thus to maintain maximum egg production, the period during which fowl (hens) may sell at the highest price level has been extended from June 30 until July 31. Backward weather has kept the majority of flocks in good laying condition beyond the time when hens are usually slaughtered and marketed. The 2½¢ per pound reduction in price which would have taken place on July 1 will now be effective after July 31.

STRAWBERRY PRICE SCHEDULE

Late ripening of the strawberry crop in sections of British Columbia and Ontario has necessitated setting back the dates at which seasonal reductions in the price ceiling will take place.

In the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, zone 5, price ceilings were scheduled to drop on June 19 but under the new order the reduction will not take place until June 26. The higher price level will be restored on August 1.

In Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec, Zone 2, the price ceilings had been scheduled to drop on June 26 but now will be reduced June 30.

In the Fraser Valley zone the schedule establishes producer prices at 27 cents per quart and 14½ cents per pint to June 26; 22 cents per quart and 12 cents per pint between that date and August 1 when the higher price level will again prevail.

In Zone 2 producer price ceilings are 28 cents per quart and 15 cents per pint to June 30; 20 cents per quart and 11 cents per pint after that date.

In the other three zones — northern Quebec and Ontario; the Maritimes; interior British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces — producer price ceilings are uniform throughout the season at 25 cents per quart and 13½ cents per pint.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board